

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, October 15, 1918.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord God, our Heavenly Father, whose loving heart is ever in sympathy with Thy children, let Thy mercy be upon a suffering and sorrowing world and send us relief from the ravages of pestilence, fire, and the sword.

We thank Thee for the clear and decisive answer of our President to the people of Germany in their overtures for peace. Let it come, our Heavenly Father, but with all the assurances laid down in the President's reply, that justice and righteousness may be assured to us, our allies, and all humanity. In Christ's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

INFLUENZA.

Mr. LAZARO rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Louisiana rise?

Mr. LAZARO. I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes on influenza in the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Louisiana asks unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes on the subject of the influenza plague. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAZARO. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a few words about the influenza situation in the District of Columbia. It is evident, from the reports, that influenza is spreading and the death rate increasing. If ever there was a time when the people should keep cool, avoid hysteria, and cooperate with the authorities in their fight against this disease it is now. The health authorities understand the situation thoroughly and are undoubtedly doing all they can, but it is necessary that the people cooperate with them in order to succeed.

The situation in the District of Columbia is an unusual one. On account of the war it was necessary to enlarge the governmental activities suddenly. The result was that thousands of clerks from all over the country came to Washington to work. One of the most difficult problems they met was in securing rooms. I know, from personal observation as a physician, that they are crowded, often three and four in small rooms, often not well ventilated and without the necessary heat. I say I know that this condition exists from personal observation, because several times recently I have been asked by parents and friends of these people to visit them when it was difficult to get physicians here. Another thing, with the high cost of living and the small salaries paid these clerks, many of them are compelled to room in one place and eat outside. There is no doubt at all in my mind but that their vitality is reduced as a result of it and renders them more liable to develop complications, such as broncho-pneumonia, which is responsible for the high death rate. Then, too, this sudden increase in the population, with the epidemic on, has placed an extra strain on the hospital facilities, the medical profession, and the nurses.

However, if the people here will keep calm, avoid hysteria, and follow the instructions of the health authorities, and assist in stamping out this epidemic, it will not be very long before the situation will be well in hand. According to my way of thinking, the most vital problems we are facing and must solve as soon as possible are overcrowding, furnishing necessary heat, nutritious food at a reasonable price, and assisting in nursing the patients properly. We should have increased hospital facilities at once, more physicians, and more nurses. The permanent population, especially those who have means and the time, should cooperate with the health authorities and help relieve this situation, and especially give all the relief they can to these thousands of boys and girls who have left their homes and parents to come here and work for the Government so as to make it possible to prosecute this war with speed and success.

Now, Mr. Speaker, when I say that the people here should be calm and avoid hysteria and cooperate with the health authorities in order to stamp out this epidemic I mean this: For instance, on yesterday I was asked by a friend of mine to go and see his secretary, who was sick. I found that young man in a room on the third floor. I did the best I could for him under the circumstances. Upon coming down I found the lady of the house, a lady about 45 or 50 years of age, a very intelligent lady, on the first floor scared to death. She asked me this question: "Doctor, what shall I do to protect myself and my children?" I said, "Madam, the only protection you have in this house is to see that this boy on the third floor gets good medical attention and proper nursing during the physician's

absence and nutritious food, and that his room be kept clean. In other words, the sooner he gets proper attention the quicker he will get well and the quicker the danger of infection will be removed from your house."

You will understand from that case exactly what I mean. If the people will only keep cool and avoid hysteria and assist the medical authorities in giving attention to these clerks who have come here and need attention, I think it will be a question of a very short time when this epidemic will be at an end. My intention in addressing the House this morning is to appeal to the Members to look into the condition of these thousands of clerks who have come here suddenly and see that they get needed attention.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD an editorial from the Journal of the American Medical Association on influenza, dated October 5, 1918. It is one of the latest editorials in the Journal, and the Journal is the official organ of the American Medical Association.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAZARO. Yes.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. The gentleman is a practitioner of medicine, and of course understands hygiene. Does he not think a mistake was made in not undertaking to combat this disease by the District authorities when it first broke out?

Mr. LAZARO. Well, I will answer the gentleman from Oklahoma in this way: It makes no difference where and when an epidemic starts; we are always a little slow in adopting the measures that we should adopt in order to stamp it out.

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. The gentleman knows, I assume, that after the epidemic had broken out and had infected practically the entire city, the schools were still open, and that in a few days they had to be closed, whereas if they had not opened the schools the District might not have been infected as it is now.

Mr. LAZARO. No. I think all these epidemics follow in the same channel. When they begin we are always in hope that with ordinary measures they will be stamped out, but we find out in the course of time that we have to resort to measures that are more radical in order to stamp out the epidemic.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Following is the editorial referred to:

THERAPEUTICS.

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.

Under various names epidemics corresponding to epidemic influenza have occurred at irregular intervals since accurate descriptions have been made of disease. It is likely that at still earlier times this disease was combined and confused with other epidemic disorders and so did not stand out as an entity until a relatively modern period. In early English literature this disease is spoken of under a variety of terms. Creighton (Creighton: History of Epidemics in Britain, 1894) recognizes it under the name "ague," used by the British seventeenth century authors. In 1658 Cromwell died from this disease, when Morton says the country was "one vast hospital." The Italian term "influenza" first came to England in association with the epidemic of 1743, and it has been employed in connection with the great epidemics of 1833, 1847, and 1889-90.

About 1712 the French term "la grippe" came into use and has been periodically revived ever since. The great pandemics usually originated in the Far East and gradually extended westward. The rate of human travel and the degree of intercourse between various parts of the world determined the rapidity of the extension. Besides the great pandemics scarcely a year has passed without local outbreaks, which have been classed under the term "influenza." Whether these are identical with the more widespread epidemics it is impossible to say.

The severity of the disease has varied greatly; some epidemics are very mild, others have been severe. Influenza has embraced America in several pandemics. In his remarkable work on epidemic diseases, published in Hartford in 1799, Noah Webster locates the first American epidemic of which he could find an account in 1647. It passed through the whole country and extended to the West Indies. There were between 5,000 and 6,000 deaths in Barbados and St. Kitts. In 1655 a second severe epidemic occurred in America. Benjamin Rush described an epidemic in 1789 in Philadelphia, which was brought there by members of the First Congress, which had assembled in New York. Daniel Drake records a widespread epidemic in the West in 1807.

The history of epidemics of influenza does not differ so much from that of other diseases spread by human intercourse that are usually called contagious. A widespread epidemic follows the introduction of a specially virulent virus, and there follows a general immunity among those of the population who have been infected. As the epidemic dies out the infection decreases in virulence and only sporadic cases occur. From such cases and probably chronic carriers local outbreaks occur, but the general immunity prevents any general epidemic. After a period of years a new susceptible population has replaced the immune one, and with the introduction of a fresh virulent virus a general epidemic is again brought about. This would account for the great susceptibility of young persons, and as it is 28 years since the last great epidemic we should not expect many individuals above 30 years of age to be now affected.

CAUSATION.

The causative agent of epidemic influenza has not been certainly recognized. The attachment of the name "influenza bacillus" to a small bacillus described by Pfeiffer in 1892 has been followed by its frequent reception as the actual specific agent. There is, however,

much uncertainty as to its etiologic rôle. It is to be hoped that the study of the present epidemic may lead to some certain knowledge regarding the essential cause of the disease. This should enable us to determine whether the endemic cases and those of limited mild epidemics are really identical with the ones observed in the great periodic outbreaks.

COURSE OF THE DISEASE.

The cases in the present epidemic begin usually quite suddenly with pain in the head, back, eyes, limbs, and joints. With the pains there is great prostration, chilliness, and a fever of from 101° to 104° F. The pulse does not become very rapid, and the patient often is drowsy. Vomiting may occur. Sometimes there may be diarrhea, but usually there is constipation. After the disease has become established the mucous membranes of the nose and throat become reddened, and there is sneezing and redness of the conjunctiva. Involvement of the larynx, causing hoarseness, and of the bronchi, causing cough, is common. There is an associated leukopenia or a normal leukocyte count. A leukocytosis points to some complication. The fever gradually falls to normal after a few days and more or less prostration is present during convalescence. A transient albuminuria is frequent. Many of the cases have hemorrhages of the mucous membranes of the nose, some of the urethra or bowel.

SECONDARY PNEUMONIA.

Not infrequently a lobular pneumonia develops after a few days, and this is responsible for most of the fatalities. The pneumonia differs from the usual picture of pneumonia, in that the temperature may be very slight, and the pulse rate may give little indication of the gravity of the condition. These cases, instead of subsiding, may come down to practically normal temperature for 12 hours; then there may be a sharp rise in temperature, not followed by a chill, backache, boneache, headache, or nausea.

About this time there may also be expectoration containing bright red blood. As a rule, 12 or 24 hours after the second rise of temperature on physical examination in the lower lung, in a preponderance of cases on the left side, as seen at Great Lakes, small areas about the size of a silver dollar of typical pneumonic consolidation are found by auscultation. These areas may become marked so that by the second day of the second rise scattered through the lung, probably both lungs, 10 or 15 of these small areas may have appeared. In the epidemic at Great Lakes, if the patient did well these would gradually disappear. They did not resolve as a pneumonia would resolve. The clearing up of the lung after this in the recovered patients was remarkable as to its rapidity. Other cases went on to a typical lobar, massive consolidation, as far as the physical signs were concerned, with dullness, increase in fremitus, typical tubular voice and breathing, and all the signs, except that there was not a very marked increase in the pulse rate, and the respirations were not up to this time markedly increased. Cases with almost complete consolidation of the lung, as to the lower lobes, with a temperature of 105°, would have a pulse around 100, with respirations 24 or 26. There may be rapidly developing toxemia and vasomotor depression, with death of the patient resulting in many cases.

INCUBATION PERIOD.

The incubation period in these influenzas is probably very short, but it is difficult to obtain accurate figures on this point. The disease is probably spread entirely by contact infection, the virus of the disease being disseminated for short distances through droplets driven into the air in coughing and sneezing. Circumstances which favor this means of spread, such as crowding in cars, favor the spread of the disease.

TREATMENT.

The treatment of the disease is largely symptomatic. Acetylsalicylic acid or similar remedies may be required to relieve the pain. The acetylsalicylic acid may be given in a dosage of 1 gram (15 grains) every three hours, as advised by Hewlett, or a smaller dose combined with 0.1 gram (2 grains) of acetphenetidin, until symptomatic relief is secured. Warm baths may give relief, although in numerous cases seen at the Cook County Hospital hydrotherapeutic methods failed and were discarded. The mouth should be kept clean, and elimination stimulated by the free ingestion of water and hot drinks. The patient should be kept in bed in a well-ventilated room until the fever has disappeared. Chilling should be avoided. The latter precautions will do much in avoiding the occurrence of complications.

When pneumonia develops, as indicated by moist râles in the base of the lungs, with or without dullness on percussion, the patient demands particular care. Every effort must be made to provide for an adequate intake of fluids, and for nourishment which must be given in fluid form to a large extent. Warm packs are often useful, combined with the application of cold to the head. With any indication of failing heart, stimulants are indicated.

In the cases of secondary pneumonia, many of which result fatally, the chief conditions to be combated are the severe toxemia and the vasomotor depression. The toxemia may be combated by the usual methods, getting fluids into the body by mouth or proctoclysis or even by hypodermoclysis. Small doses of epinephrin may be given at the same time. The removal of the toxemia may be aided by securing elimination, giving large doses of salts, such as magnesium citrate, or by the giving of calomel. In severe cases, venesection may prove extremely valuable. If a marked cyanosis occurs, as is frequently the case, this may be combated by the use of oxygen by inhalation, perhaps according to the method devised by Meltzer, or even as has been suggested by Dr. F. Tice, by injection of oxygen under the skin. The prostration is to be combated by the use of the usual stimulants, such as caffeine and sodium benzoate, digitals, strophanthus or camphorated oil, usually hypodermically. The final stages in this pneumonia are frequently a massive exudation into the lungs and bronchi. At the Great Lakes Naval Training Station efforts have been made to combat this by the use of morphin and large doses of atropin, in some cases as much as 0.0025 gram, or one twenty-fifth grain, being used.

Specific measures are not available in the treatment of influenza. With certain identification of the causal agent we may hope for some specific protective measures, and perhaps for some specific therapeutic serum.

In the absence of a specific virus to be used in immunizing animals, there remains but one source of a therapeutic serum at the present time. This is in the blood of persons recently recovered from the disease. It is quite probable that the blood of convalescent patients contains antibodies for the specific agent of the disease. It would be desirable to inject citrated convalescent blood into the muscles of patients with pneumonia at least. Naturally, such blood should be known to give a negative Wassermann reaction. In view of the strikingly beneficial results

from convalescent serum in scarlet fever secured by a number of observers, it seems reasonable to try this in influenzal pneumonia, especially as it is devoid of any harmful effects.

PROPHYLAXIS.

The measures to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease comprise all those which interfere with the transfer of the infectious materials from the sick to the uninfected. This includes isolation of the patient, and the intelligent use of proper gauze masks by the attendant. In the time of an epidemic, prompt and efficient isolation of the first cases in a community could accomplish much. If this has been neglected and the infection has spread among the population, measures which prevent the coming together of numbers of persons in close quarters are to be employed. The desirability of closing schools in a large city in the presence of an epidemic is a measure of doubtful value. In smaller places this is more reasonable, and the danger of infection when children are outdoors should be less than when they are brought together in a schoolroom.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 3470) to amend section 35 of the Criminal Code of the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. J. Res. 179. Joint resolution authorizing national banks to subscribe to the united war-work campaign.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

Mr. LAZARO, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bill and joint resolution of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 10609. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the present Federal building site at Eatonton, Ga., for another site on the public square in said city; and

H. J. Res. 331. Joint resolution authorizing the readmission to the United States of certain aliens who have been conscripted or have volunteered for service with the military forces of the United States or cobelligerent forces.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. LAZARO, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills:

H. R. 12402. An act to exclude and expel from the United States aliens who are members of the anarchistic and similar classes; and

H. R. 12982. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to purchase from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a large dry dock and appurtenant lands.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting an address by the late James A. Garfield.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting an address by Gen. James A. Garfield, late President of the United States. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEATING rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Colorado rise?

Mr. KEATING. To ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the state of the Union. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. WALDOW, for an indefinite period, on account of illness in his family; and

To Mr. HUTCHINSON (at the request of Mr. BROWNING), for an indefinite period, on account of serious illness in his family.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY TO-MORROW.

Mr. KITCHIN rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from North Carolina rise?

Mr. KITCHIN. I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the business in order to-morrow on Calendar Wednesday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent to dispense with Calendar Wednesday business to-morrow. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. FOSTER rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Illinois rise?

Mr. FOSTER. I want to take up the rule for consideration that we had yesterday morning.

The SPEAKER. The Speaker knows; but under a special order of the House the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] has 40 minutes.

Mr. FOSTER. Does not that rule have priority and precedence, the previous question having been ordered?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. But, Mr. Speaker, this consent was given after the previous question was ordered, and the arrangement was that it was to follow the reading of the Journal.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman is in error. It was granted before the previous question was ordered.

Mr. WALSH. Well, that makes the arrangement all the stronger.

Mr. VARE rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Pennsylvania rise?

Mr. VARE. I disagree with my colleague from Massachusetts. I was under the impression that it was granted with the understanding that the special business that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] had before the House was to be considered first.

Mr. WALSH. The gentleman knows that you can not grant permission conditionally.

Mr. VARE. Oh, yes; we frequently do.

Mr. BLANTON. I do not care to take up the time of the House if I can get unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. I object to that.

Mr. BLANTON. Then I insist on my time.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that under the rules of the House anything which is made in order under a rule would set aside other business.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. FOSTER. Of course, the unanimous consent was given, but a special order of the House came in after that. Now, that special order has not been completed up to this time, and being a privileged resolution it seems to me that under those circumstances the business made the special order under that resolution would come first.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. If the gentleman will permit, the House had proceeded with that business until it found itself without a quorum. It is really the unfinished business of yesterday that was proceeding when the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] obtained his unanimous consent to address the House to-day. I think a fair construction of the situation would be that the business that was started on yesterday that was suspended for the want of a quorum should now proceed to its conclusion before the gentleman from Texas obtains the floor.

Mr. TOWNER. Will the gentleman from Illinois yield?

Mr. FOSTER. In just a moment. I want to suggest to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] that to-day is probably the last day we will have before the Army deficiency bill comes in. If this bill is to be passed at all to do any good in this epidemic which is going through the country now, we ought to pass it to-day, and I believe the gentleman ought to find an opportunity to address the House upon the subject in which he is interested at some other time and let us pass this little bill, which it is believed will be of great service in assisting the Surgeon General, and will help to stamp out this disease that is taking away so many of our people.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request for unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. FOSTER. I hope under the circumstances the gentleman from Texas will withdraw his request.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make the point of no quorum present.

Mr. FOSTER. I hope the gentleman will not do that. This is an important bill—

Mr. DOWELL. If the bill is to be presented, and we are to proceed with the business of the House, I am perfectly willing to withdraw my point of order; but I shall raise it again if we are to sit here and listen to something that is of no importance for half the afternoon.

Mr. FOSTER. Of course we can not confine ourselves as to that.

Mr. WALSH. The gentleman should have made his objection yesterday.

Mr. DOWELL. The gentleman is not making my objection. I will make it at the proper time.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, if I may be permitted to follow the consideration of this bill, I am willing to waive the time.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOWELL] withdraw his point of order?

Mr. DOWELL. If the business of the House is to be proceeded with, I will withdraw my point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa withdraws his point of order as to a quorum, and the gentleman from Texas will follow the matter presented by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER].

Mr. WALSH. Under what arrangement will he follow the gentleman from Illinois?

The SPEAKER. Under the arrangement that he said he would waive his right if he could have his 40 minutes after the consideration of the gentleman's bill.

Mr. WALSH. If he waives his right, then he loses his right to address the House. Let him ask permission to address the House.

The SPEAKER. Yes; but this is an effort to arrange a modus vivendi by which we can go on with the business.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to proceed for the time allotted me after this business is completed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] asks unanimous consent to proceed for 40 minutes after the matter which the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] has in charge is disposed of. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

Mr. FOSTER. I hope the gentleman will not do that.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts withdraws the point of no quorum, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] is recognized for 20 minutes.

RESERVE IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the resolution which we were considering yesterday.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 440.

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the House shall resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of S. J. Res. 63, entitled "Joint resolution to establish a reserve of the Public Health Service"; that there shall be not to exceed one hour of general debate. At the conclusion of such general debate the resolution shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. After the resolution shall have been perfected in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union the same shall be reported to the House with such recommendation as the committee may make, whereupon the previous question shall be considered as ordered upon the resolution and all amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, the resolution presented is for the consideration of Senate joint resolution 63, providing for a medical reserve for the Public Health Service. As some Members know, I have not been in favor of the House bill, as it is written as an amendment to the Senate joint resolution, but I want to do all that I can to relieve the distress that exists throughout the country to-day.

The public health officials believe that if they are enabled to commission men for the time being—which is not a permanent matter—that they can send them from one part of the country to another where the doctors are badly needed. For instance, the Public Health Service has been able so far to get some physicians to go from one part of the country to the other. They found the other day two physicians in the State of Indiana that they were able to send to the State of North Carolina, where the conditions were so urgent from this disease that they found it absolutely necessary to do so. In the State of Ohio, at East Palestine, the conditions were such, as reported to the Public Health Service, that people were dying without being able to obtain the services of a nurse or a physician. The conditions reported from some parts of the country are critical, and they exist throughout the country everywhere.

This attack or epidemic of influenza is the worst our country ever suffered from. We have had numerous epidemics of influenza in the past, but never before in the history of the country have they been so severe as this one is. If you read the daily papers you see that in the city of Washington the number of deaths is large.

There is a peculiarity about this disease. It first appeared along the Atlantic coast, where more than a thousand died in

the city of Boston alone. It then broke out in the State of Arizona, and the State of Montana, way across the country, across the Rocky Mountains. Then it appeared later in the Middle West. It appeared in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Iowa, which were free from it while it existed in Arizona and Montana.

The Public Health Service has had some reports throughout the country as to the fatality of this disease. In the Army, where the previous death rate was 4 per thousand, it increased to 80 per thousand, an enormous increase. Every Member, I am sure, is aware of the great number of boys in these camps from all parts of the country that have lost their lives as a result of this disease.

This joint resolution has the indorsement of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, in a letter to Mr. Pou, of the Rules Committee, which I shall ask to insert in the Record. The Public Health Service has been very insistent that this legislation be passed, and that they might call these men, not those going into the Army but those above the age that usually go into the Army, and commission them for a time. This bill provides that it shall expire by limitation in five years. However, the committee may change that provision, making it a less or longer time. The bill carries an appropriation of \$300,000 for the Public Health Service, and they ask that that appropriation be stricken from the bill. They say that the money that Congress has already appropriated can be used for this purpose, and that it will be unnecessary to make further appropriation.

Mr. DENISON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. I notice from the press reports that boys in the camps die from pneumonia. Is pneumonia the result of the influenza or is the pneumonia the influenza itself?

Mr. FOSTER. Pneumonia is the result of the influenza. The influenza attacks the mucous membrane of the throat and nose and then extends down to the bronchial tubes and the lungs and results in pneumonia.

Mr. DENISON. Will the gentleman state whether it is different from the ordinary form of pneumonia?

Mr. FOSTER. It is not, except that possibly it is of a more severe type.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. If this bill becomes a law, is it not the purpose to send these physicians to communities throughout the country where the doctors have been called into the Army in such numbers that it has left those communities without the necessary medical attendants? Is it not the purpose to send these men to those communities to relieve the situation?

Mr. FOSTER. That is exactly it; that is the reason why physicians were asked to go from Indiana and sent to North Carolina.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. I have had letters in the last three days showing that those conditions exist in Indiana where they are in want of necessary medical attendance.

Mr. VARE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes.

Mr. VARE. Has the Health Department secured data as to the services of physicians in different parts of the country that they can avail themselves of?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes; they sent out first a thousand telegrams to different parts of the country trying to secure physicians. Out of those they have had about 150 or 200 favorable replies.

Mr. VARE. And the gentleman is of the opinion that if this bill is passed it will give immediate relief?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes; I believe it will aid materially, because they can commission these men and send them to different parts of the country.

Mr. GORDON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes.

Mr. GORDON. What are the salaries of these commissioned officers?

Mr. FOSTER. They will correspond to those in the Army of first lieutenant, captain, major, and lieutenant colonel.

Mr. GORDON. Can not the gentleman give it in dollars and cents?

Mr. FOSTER. The gentleman from Ohio knows as much about that as I do; he is a member of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GORDON. Do they get allowances?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes; they get allowances.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOSTER. I yield.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. As I understand, there will be no age limit in case they find surgeons who are in good health.

Mr. FOSTER. There is no age limit.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I mention that because I know of some cases where men in excellent health have applied for appointment in the Army and have been rejected on account of age.

Mr. FOSTER. That is what this is for—to take men who are not eligible for service in the Army. There are about 140,000 physicians in the United States. Probably 20,000 of those are not in active practice. There are some 30,000 to 35,000 who have gone into the Army, so that you can figure out what a shortage there is. If there are some communities where there may be a surplus of doctors and others that have none, it may be possible to send those physicians where there is a surplus to places where they are badly needed. They have taken nurses from the city of Milwaukee a long distance over the country where they have not been able to secure nurses to take charge of this disease. The Public Health Service is bending every effort it possibly can to relieve this awful situation that exists in the country.

Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes.

Mr. HAMLIN. What is the necessity for commissioning these men? You can not compel them to enlist. It must be voluntary. If they are willing to enter the service in the interest of humanity and the department has already got the money to pay the expenses and salaries, what is the necessity of giving them a commission to extend over a period of five years. It seems to me that all they have got to do is to get every physician who is willing to volunteer and pay him and let him go into the service now.

Mr. FOSTER. I said to the Surgeon General, or his assistant, that if there was any doctor in the United States who was so derelict in his duty that he would not serve in a crisis like this, he would not be fit to be commissioned in the Public Health Service. He replied that that was not the idea at all. Many of these men who may be commissioned will be sent throughout the country. Many of them will go without commissions, so far as that is concerned, but they would meet up with medical men who would supersede them. I mean by that, medical men in the Army, working as they would be with the Surgeon General's office. The commissioned men would supersede these others and they would have no authority. The doctors of the country have always responded to crises like this. I cite the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HAMLIN] and the House to the heroic work that medical men have done in the past. The other day I mentioned the Walter Reed commission, the yellow fever commission, which had three men appointed upon it, each one of whom died as a result of the disease that they were investigating. It was said of one that he could secure no volunteers, but they had men who did volunteer. There is one man in Indiana, in the district of the gentleman who stands at my left [Mr. BAERNHART], who did volunteer and did his part to help find out what this disease was. One of these men put his hand into the jar where the mosquitoes were, in order that they might bite him, so that they could determine how long after the mosquito infested with yellow fever bit the patient before the patient took the disease. He lost his life as a result of that, but he was willing to make the sacrifice.

I say that any medical man who is not willing to go into danger under circumstances that may come is no better than a deserter who would fly in the face of the enemy [applause], and I know that the doctors of the country have always been patriotic, and they will be patriotic and true to their profession, whether they be commissioned or not.

Mr. HAMLIN. Mr. Speaker, I agree entirely with the gentleman, and I believe all that he says in regard to the medical profession is true. That is exactly why I ask, What is the necessity for commissioning them? Here is a man who is just as patriotic, just as brave, just as competent as any other who will get his first lieutenant's commission, which carries a salary of \$2,000, while some other man no braver, no better equipped to perform the service, no more loyal, will get a major's commission, perhaps, drawing \$3,600 a year. If these men will volunteer, and I believe they will, to combat this danger in the interest of humanity, why commission them? Why not take every one who will go and pay him a salary and let him serve during this epidemic?

Mr. STAFFORD. Why, the very purpose of this bill is to grant them commissions.

Mr. HAMLIN. That is the point I make.

Mr. STAFFORD. That is what the Public Health Service has been straining for for months past.

Mr. HAMLIN. There will be half a dozen discriminations in salary for the same work performed.

Mr. FOSTER. Oh, we have that in many other things.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DUPRÉ. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOSTER. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. DUPRÉ. Will not the fact that these men bear a commission from the United States obviate a great many difficulties in the way of regulations as they go from one State to another?

Mr. FOSTER. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOSTER. In a moment.

Mr. DOREMUS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes.

Mr. DOREMUS. I call the attention of my friend from Missouri [Mr. HAMLIN] to the fact that the pending resolution rests the discretion in the President to terminate these commissions at any time, so that they will not necessarily continue for the full period of five years. In connection with the question he propounded to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] I would like to quote briefly from a memorandum prepared by the Public Health Service.

The Public Health Service wishes it clearly understood that it does not believe that the doctors of the country are refusing to accept epidemic service because they are not offered a commission, but it does believe that when these doctors leave their homes and enter a serious epidemic, such as the influenza has proven to be, such service should be recognized and rewarded with a commission.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOSTER. I do.

Mr. BARNHART. I want to ask the gentleman from Michigan a question. I am heartily in favor of the measure, but I would like to know more about it. We have a situation in the city of Washington now in which a terrible epidemic is prevailing. Every physician in this city is working day and night.

Under the provisions of this bill some physician, to be called, possibly, from Baltimore, will be given an Army commission to come over here and do exactly the same work and take the same risk that these local physicians do. If you are going to commission a man called from one city where they have no epidemic to another where they have an epidemic, why not also commission the doctors who are in the midst of the trouble and risking their lives every day? I can not understand the line of distinction.

Mr. DOREMUS. I will say to my friend from Indiana we have already commissioned about 30,000 physicians and surgeons in the Army.

Mr. BARNHART. Commissioning them does not add to their qualifications and self-sacrifice a particle.

Mr. FOSTER. Does the gentleman think there is no distinction between a doctor who goes from his State, in Indiana, and leaves his home and goes to the State of North Carolina or some other State and a man who is attending his patients in the town in which he lives? I think there is a great difference.

Mr. BARNHART. I say the man who goes from a community where there is no epidemic to assist in a community where an epidemic does prevail is entitled to no more credit than the local man who is doing his best in his unfortunate community.

Mr. FOSTER. I agree; but I am saying this, that the gentleman from Indiana would have a physician go without authority, as said by the gentleman from Louisiana, without any authority from the United States Government when he goes into that community, in a State of which he is not a resident.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FOSTER. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record, Mr. Speaker, by printing the matter to which I have referred.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The letter is as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, October 10, 1918.

Hon. EDWARD W. POU,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. POU: Permit me to invite your attention to the necessity for the immediate passage of Senate joint resolution No. 63, to establish a sanitary reserve corps in the Public Health Service.

This resolution passed the Senate June 18, 1917, was favorably reported by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce August 30, 1917, and is now pending on the Union Calendar of the House. The object of this bill is to create a medical and sanitary reserve corps in the United States Public Health Service during the present national emergency.

The necessity for this legislation becomes especially urgent at this time because of the epidemic of influenza which has now invaded the whole of the United States and has become so serious as to cause the Provost Marshal General to cancel orders sending drafted men to camp. The passage of the resolution (S. J. Res. 63) is greatly needed in order that the medical and sanitary personnel employed by the Public Health Service may be commissioned. Under this resolution doctors who are required for service in the Army or Navy will not be selected, but it necessarily follows that doctors who are patriotic enough to join this sanitary reserve corps, at a great sacrifice, deserve the honor of a commission. Furthermore, under the provisions of Executive order of April 3, 1917, constituting the Public Health Service a part of the military forces of the United States, it would necessarily follow that the medical and sanitary personnel of the Public Health Service could be utilized, in so far as practicable, for duty in the Army or Navy.

I therefore urge upon you the necessity for reporting the resolution (H. Res. 440) now pending before your committee providing for the consideration of Senate joint resolution under a special rule. This is urgently needed at this time in order that the Public Health Service may meet the present situation, which constitutes a grave national danger.

Cordially, yours,

W. G. McADOO.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I think there is a misapprehension with respect to some of the provisions of this bill. Statements which have been made and questions which have been asked leave the impression that the bill is probably a part of the Army or in some way connected with the Army. As a matter of fact the Public Health Service is under the Treasury Department and these men are not commissioned as officers of the Army but they are commissioned by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. They have no title beyond colonels or majors. They are commissioned in certain grades with similar rank to the Army and Navy, but they are not a part of either.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Yes; I will yield for a question.

Mr. SLAYDEN. What particular class of people are these doctors to be appointed to treat, citizens?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Yes; citizens.

Mr. SLAYDEN. It is not to treat the military?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Not the military at all.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Does the gentleman know of any reputable physician in this or any other previous epidemic who has ever refused to do his full duty as a physician in giving medical attention to sick people?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Certainly not.

Mr. SLAYDEN. What is the occasion of opening here a military rank for possibly permanent retention in the service with salary?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. That is what I was just attempting to answer. It does not open up an opportunity for military rank.

Mr. SLAYDEN. The gentleman must admit it is an entering wedge.

Mr. STAFFORD. If the gentleman will permit, I wish to say, in reply to the query propounded by the gentleman from Texas, that representatives of the Public Health Service, knowing I was opposed to the health bill, have called upon me on several occasions to have me withdraw my objection—

Mr. SLAYDEN. To this bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. To this bill, and they stated that the purpose of this bill was to confer rank above that of second lieutenant upon the physicians of the country so that the physicians could go around with a uniform above the grade of second lieutenant. They informed me at the present time under existing regulations and law they are privileged to confer rank upon those physicians of second lieutenant and they wanted to confer a higher grade upon them as they go about the country.

Mr. SLAYDEN. That is what I thought.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Now, Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman here that this bill has had opposition for years, and it could not now pass if it were not for the epidemic that prevails throughout the country.

Mr. HAMLIN. If the gentleman will permit, it seems to me the whole thing could be narrowed down—this bill does not propose to carry a dollar of appropriation?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. No; the Public Health Service already has the money with which to carry out the provisions of the act.

Mr. HAMLIN. Now, the passage of the bill would not add to-day a single additional physician. They have got to depend upon the physician to volunteer his services. Now, the only thing it can do on earth is to put a uniform on these fellows, and that does not add to their qualifications.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. That is true.

Mr. MONDELL. Is not this also true? It does not add, but it is more than that; they can now be uniformed, but only with

the uniform of a second lieutenant. The desire is to give higher rank. Is not that the situation?

Mr. STAFFORD. That is what is represented to me by those who are most insistent on this legislation.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman from Kansas yield?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I would like to go on and make the statement I had in mind. As a matter of fact, everything that is contemplated under the provisions of this bill should, as suggested by the gentleman from Missouri, be carried out without the bill, but the contention is that this bill creates an organization that can coordinate throughout the States and across State lines and accomplish better results than the unorganized physicians of the country could accomplish. For instance, the States are not working in harmony to-day with the view of suppressing this epidemic. Kansas, my own State, through the health officer, has forbidden all assemblages of every character. That was done as soon as the epidemic began to show itself within the borders of the State. It was done with the view of preventing the spread of the disease in the State. It will be interesting to the future and interesting to other States to note the effect that forbidding the people to assemble or to gather in their usual places of meeting will have upon preventing the spread and growth of this epidemic that is prevailing throughout the country.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. For a question.

Mr. MONDELL. Does the gentleman understand that all the officers commissioned under this act would draw their salaries so long as they held their commissions?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I hoped the gentleman was going to ask me some question germane to the matter that I was discussing.

Mr. MONDELL. I am not one of those who have any doubt about the patriotism of the doctors of the country or of the people of the country generally. The gentleman does not have to prove that to me, but what I would like to know is something about the bill. That is the important matter now before the House.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. The gentlemen in charge of the bill will have their inning in a short time and will undoubtedly explain to the gentleman from Wyoming and others the purport and intent of the measure.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman means that he "passes the buck"?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. If the gentleman from Wyoming is disposed to put that construction upon my answer.

Mr. HAMLIN. The gentleman from Kansas does not know what that means.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. The reason I have consented, so far as I have had any part in bringing this bill up for consideration at this time, is because I believe that it will coordinate the activities of the physicians of the country and aid in a measure in suppressing the influenza where it exists and preventing it from spreading to where it does not exist. The organization, the uniform, the title, the button, the ribbon, the card, or whatever it is, that signifies a membership in the organization, with a head that can give orders, orders that are respected, will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect upon the activities of the physicians of the country in bringing about the results that the country so much desires.

Now, another thing. This will call into the service physicians who are practically now retired. The country has been literally combed for physicians, and they have been taken into the military and naval service. It is doubtful if there has been a time when the services of physicians have been as universally in demand as they are to-day. This will give older men an opportunity to work in connection with other physicians in their profession.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I am just concluding now and I would rather not yield. I have promised some time to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD].

And for the reasons I have stated I think the bill should have consideration. I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD].

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, this resolution came to the House of Representatives from the Senate as long ago as June 26, of a year ago, and has received more than special consideration on my part in connection with the work of the Public Health Service. Shortly after the beginning of the war the Public Health Service conceived it should be its policy to branch out extensively and create a reserve corps of the physicians of the country that should be permanent. This resolution came over to the House carrying an appropriation of \$300,000. It

was opposed by many Members because they feared it would create a permanent force. The Committee on Appropriations had no objection to voting as much money as was necessary for temporary purposes, and in one of the appropriation bills a year ago the amount carried in this resolution, of \$300,000, was voted to the Public Health Service to carry on the work of inspecting the zones tributary to our camps and cantonments.

On a casual visit to the War Department I inquired of Surg. Gen. Gorgas whether it was necessary to have the Public Health Service perform the work of sanitation and supervision around the camps and cantonments. He informed me that his office was willing and ready to perform the work of sanitation in territory tributary to the cantonments and camps, but that the Public Health Service requested that they should be permitted to perform that work, and he acquiesced. And accordingly \$300,000 was appropriated by the Committee on Appropriations to allow the Public Health Service to perform work that was directly connected with the welfare of our soldiers at the camps and cantonments, and which could have been performed as well, if not better, by the accredited doctors connected with the Surgeon General's office and of the Army.

Mr. ESCH. As I understand it, there is no warrant of law that authorizes the Surgeon General's office to exercise any jurisdiction beyond the confines of a camp or cantonment?

Mr. STAFFORD. There is no warrant of law, but the Surgeon General's office was willing to perform that work. However, the Public Health Service stepped in because we know that the respective bureaus of the Government want to magnify themselves in war time and have some work to do.

Then there came into the House this resolution, amended, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, granting commissions to members of the reserve corps and conferring certain ranks on civilian officers connected with some of the divisions of the bureau. I strenuously opposed it, and raised the question of no quorum one day when the chairman of the committee presented this resolution on Calendar Wednesday for consideration. The resolution was withdrawn. There came down here the health officer of the State of Wisconsin, who asked me to withdraw my objection. I asked him his reason for favoring this resolution. He said that young men of draft age who were doctors and were connected with the health activities of the respective States and municipalities were resigning, because they did not wish to be known as slackers, and desired to go into the Army service; but by this bill they would be given some kind of a status in the Government employ that would retain them in the sanitation work of the States. I said to the health commissioner of the State, "I suspected that was one of the purposes of the bill when I read it, and I am more strenuously opposed to it now than ever, because the Army needs, and pressing needs, all the young men it can get for the Army service, and we should not throw the mantle of protection around any young men connected with municipal or State health boards in order to prevent them from going into the real service of the Army."

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOREMUS rose.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. STAFFORD. I think the gentleman from Michigan was on his feet first. I will yield to him first. Then I will yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DOREMUS. Does not the gentleman from Wisconsin realize that this bill provides that the young men liable to military service shall not be exempted?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes; but it will prevent young men connected with the activities of States and municipalities from volunteering in the Army, because if they were not taken into this service they would be known as slackers. This resolution has the support of the health authorities of the States, and the health commissioner of my own city on three different occasions on that same day came and begged me to withdraw my opposition, and when he went home he gave out an interview to the papers of my city to the effect that I was opposed to establishing a reserve of the Public Health Service, not stating any reasons, but with the purpose to prejudice the minds of my constituents toward me by stating that I was opposed to the proper surveillance of the health activities of the Government, when that was not my purpose at all.

Mr. MONDELL rose.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. I promised to yield to the gentleman from Texas. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I consumed?

The SPEAKER. Five minutes.

Mr. STAFFORD. I will yield for a short question.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I would like to ask the gentleman whether he thinks that under this bill there is a sufficient increase in the number or scale of physicians to meet the present emergency?

Mr. STAFFORD. That is not its purpose. Only yesterday a representative of the Public Health Service called upon me—and they have been calling upon me every week—and stated to me that in his opinion this bill would in no way have checked the present epidemic or increased the efficiency in any way of the Public Health Service in administering the million-dollar appropriation that was voted them a few weeks ago, when the epidemic became so critical in this country, and it was represented at other times by other representatives of the Public Health Service that the main purpose of this bill was to give a desired commissioned rank to the doctors who are performing service at present.

Mr. SLAYDEN. And to build up a bigger bureau?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes. The main purpose, as suggested by the gentleman from Texas, and quite correctly, is to build up a big bureau, to give them commissioned rank of higher grade than that of second lieutenant, because there were instances where doctors have refused to wear the uniform of a second lieutenant, but who wanted a proper grade commensurate with their station.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania and Mr. MONDELL rose.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. I will yield first to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], and then I will yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MONDELL. Perhaps the gentleman can answer the question which I asked of another gentleman, and which he could not answer. Under this bill the officers are to be commissioned to draw the salaries of their rank during the entire period of their commission?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes; but I have an amendment which I intend to offer which will restrict the payment of the salaries they would receive to the time while they were on active duty under the Public Health Service.

Mr. DOREMUS. We have an amendment to cover that.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am very glad to hear that the committee has such an amendment. It was not called to my attention by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER], who reported this rule. I was informed that they intended to abandon the substitute as reported by the committee and accept virtually the bill as it came over from the Senate.

Mr. DOREMUS. That rule also applies to men already in the service, that they shall get pay only while on active duty.

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes; but under this bill there is no such limitation, and they would receive the pay as suggested by the question of the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. MONDELL. One more question. Unless such an amendment is adopted as suggested, this would create only an active corps and there would be no reserve, because there would be no young men to be called on when needed.

Mr. STAFFORD. There is no difficulty in corraling the doctors to meet an epidemic. There is no doubt but that the Public Health Service has been endeavoring to magnify itself and spread its activities for many years.

Everybody knows what the real purpose of the Public Health Service is in trying to have this bill passed. They do not dare to say that the epidemic which is now confronting the country is the occasion of their desire for the passage of this legislation, and they do not dare to say that they have been limited in their activities by reason of the want of any such bill as this. This bill merely authorizes a commissioned rank to these men who occupy to-day the various civilian grades and receive the pay of civilian grades while on duty. Now, the question for the House is whether we wish to grant them the epaulets while they are going about doing this civilian work, with the rank and the pay which belong to their present civilian status.

Mr. TEMPLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TEMPLE. Is there anything in the bill that limits the payments to be made to the men practicing medicine or that prevents men who are not doctors from receiving commissions under this bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman is quite correct. There are no such limitations as would prevent the President, on the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, from recommending private citizens. The bill is very crudely drawn, without proper restrictions; but, as suggested by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DOREMUS], amendments will be offered that will safeguard the interests of the Government and safeguard the interests of the Treasury.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired. The question is on the rule.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FOSTER) there were—ayes 29, noes 19.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Tellers, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas demands tellers. The Chair will count. All in favor of ordering tellers will rise. [After counting.] Thirteen Members, not a sufficient number. Tellers are refused. The ayes have it, and the House automatically resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILLIARD] will take the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of Senate joint resolution 63, to establish a reserve of the Public Health Service, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That for the purpose of securing a reserve for duty in the Public Health Service in time of national emergency there shall be organized, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, under such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe, a reserve of the Public Health Service. The President alone shall be authorized to appoint and commission as officers in the said reserve such citizens as, upon examination prescribed by the President, shall be found physically, mentally, and morally qualified to hold such commissions, and said commissions shall be in force for a period of five years, unless sooner terminated in the discretion of the President, but commission in said reserve shall not exempt the holder from military or naval service. Said officers shall consist of sanitarians, senior assistant sanitarians, and assistant sanitarians, and when ordered to active duty in the service of the United States shall receive the rank, pay, allowances, and leaves of absence of surgeons, passed assistant surgeons, and assistant surgeons, respectively.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the sum of \$300,000 be appropriated out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

With the following committee amendment:

That there is hereby established a Reserve Corps of the United States Public Health Service to be composed of officers of State, county, and municipal health organizations and other persons skilled in sanitary science.

Mr. DOREMUS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the committee amendment be dispensed with.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I object.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will not the gentleman from Michigan ask unanimous consent that the committee consider the Senate resolution, and not the resolution reported by the House committee?

Mr. DOREMUS. I ask unanimous consent that the committee consider the original Senate resolution in lieu of the resolution as amended by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that the Senate resolution be considered in lieu of the one reported by the committee. Is there objection?

Mr. MONDELL. I think the matter should be presented to the House in full; therefore I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming objects. The Clerk will continue the reading of the House committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. That appointments to the Reserve Corps of the United States Public Health Service shall be made by the President upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and commissioned with grade of assistant surgeons, past assistant surgeons, surgeons, or senior surgeons in the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service for four years or during the war in which the United States is now engaged in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the President: *Provided*, That no person shall be appointed as a member of the Reserve Corps as aforesaid until his voluntary application for appointment has been filed with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, a question of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. STAFFORD. The amendment in the nature of a substitute reported by the committee is one entire substitute and must be considered as an entirety and not by sections, and the substitute has not been read in its entirety.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks the point of order of the gentleman from Wisconsin is well taken.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Is that provided in the rule?

Mr. STAFFORD. It is not provided in the special rule, but under the rules of the House and of general parliamentary law.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. What was the ruling of the Chair?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustained the point of order.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Does the Chair hold that the amendment is not offered at the proper time?

The CHAIRMAN. This is not the proper time for the gentleman to offer his amendment.

Mr. SEARS. After the reading of the whole bill, then we will return to each section and offer amendments?

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule there will be one hour of general debate, and then the bill will be opened for amendment.

The Clerk resumed and completed the reading of the committee amendment, as follows:

SEC. 3. That said officers when ordered to active duty as members of the Reserve Corps of the United States Public Health Service shall be subject to the orders of the Surgeon General of said service and while so serving shall receive from the United States the same salaries and allowances of officers of the corresponding grade in the Public Health Service: *Provided*, That officers of State, county, and municipal health organizations shall not be commissioned in said Reserve Corps without the assent of the proper executive officers of their respective States, counties, or municipalities. Officers in the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service may be promoted successively to the higher grades of the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service under rules and regulations prescribed by the President.

SEC. 4. That when any person other than a commissioned medical officer of the Public Health Service shall be appointed chief of either the Division of Chemistry, Zoology, or Pharmacology of the Hygienic Laboratory he shall be commissioned by the President as zoologist, chemist, pharmacologist, or assistant pharmacologist, as the case may be, in the Public Health Service. Sanitary engineers, assistant sanitary engineers, epidemiologists, and assistant epidemiologists may, on the recommendation of the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be commissioned as such by the President. The respective grades and order of promotion of such officers shall be prescribed by regulations of the Public Health Service.

SEC. 5. That the duties of the Reserve Corps of the United States Public Health Service shall be performed under instructions issued by the Surgeon General of such service, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be directed toward the proper sanitation of ports and places within the United States or within the jurisdiction of the United States Government, including especially places in and near which industrial forces are or are to be mobilized and places in which military forces are to be mobilized and places near which military forces are mobilized.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the United States Public Health Service to cooperate with State, county, and municipal health organizations and with officials in charge of industrial establishments, with a view to coordinating the activities and making effective the work of the health organizations of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule there is to be not to exceed one hour of general debate.

Mr. ESCH. Can we arrange for a division of the time?

Mr. DOREMUS. Has the gentleman anything to suggest?

Mr. ESCH. I suggest that the gentleman control half the time and that I control half the time.

Mr. DOREMUS. I ask unanimous consent that the time be equally divided between the two sides, the gentleman from Michigan to control one half the time and I to control the other half.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Would it not be more equitable to divide the time half and half between those who favor the joint resolution and those who oppose it?

Mr. DOREMUS. I have no objection to that. The gentleman from Texas suggests that we divide the time equally between those in favor of the resolution and those opposed to it.

Mr. ESCH. I shall yield time to gentlemen on this side who favor the measure, as well as to those who are opposed to it.

Mr. SLAYDEN. All I am asking is that there shall be an equitable division of the time. The aisle is no indication of how gentlemen stand on a question like this.

Mr. DOREMUS. How much time does the gentleman from Texas want?

Mr. SLAYDEN. Not over five or six minutes.

Mr. DOREMUS. I will see that the gentleman gets that time.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I am not speaking for myself alone, but in the interest of all gentlemen who may be opposed to the measure.

Mr. STAFFORD. May I suggest that one-half the time be at the disposal of Members who are in opposition to the joint resolution, if they claim it?

Mr. DOREMUS. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DOREMUS] asks unanimous consent that the time be equally divided, one half to be controlled by himself and the other half by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH].

Mr. SLAYDEN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DOREMUS] has just stated to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] that that division of time would be made with due regard to the attitude of gentlemen toward the bill.

Mr. DOREMUS. I will say to the gentleman from Texas that I shall be very glad to yield five minutes to him.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I would rather take the time a little later.

The CHAIRMAN. It is understood that the time is to be yielded with due regard to the views of gentlemen in favor of the bill or in opposition to it.

Mr. SLAYDEN. The gentleman from Michigan made that suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ESCH. Is it understood that we are to consider the Senate resolution?

Mr. DOREMUS. Yes.

Mr. ESCH. Outside of any amendment?

Mr. DOREMUS. That is my understanding of it; yes.

Mr. WALSH. You can not make that agreement.

Mr. ESCH. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VARE].

Mr. VARE. Mr. Chairman, I do not hope to be able to say all that I intended to say about this joint resolution in five minutes. I am not very much concerned as to the question of commissioning the physicians attached to the Public Health Service. I am very much concerned about the problem which confronts us in all the large centers of population throughout the country. I am especially interested in subsection (a) of the report on the third page, which states that the purpose of the proposed legislation is to create machinery whereby the Government can instantly attack civilian epidemics which threaten to spread to military forces.

I recently consulted Dr. Wilmer Krusen, the director of public health of Philadelphia, and he writes me as follows:

We need 100 more physicians in Philadelphia to-day in order to properly man our hospitals and take care of the poor people who are not able to get physicians because they are overworked.

He further advises that the acting commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania, Dr. Royer, says that the situation in the anthracite coal regions is desperate, and that unless this epidemic is speedily abated the coal supply, which is so necessary for the completion of the war program, will be jeopardized.

When I went back to Philadelphia last week, immediately upon reaching my office I was called upon by the chairman of one of the draft boards in the southeastern part of the city. He had appealed for the organization of a corps of physicians and there were 10 physicians assigned to one small locality in the southeastern part of the city, taking in a part of my congressional district and part of that of my distinguished colleague [Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania]. A little later on these physicians, having worked night and day, were physically unable to endure the strain. I personally provided automobiles in order that they might be taken without any loss of time from place to place. After 48 hours night and day of constant work there was still a waiting list of 100 people who had received no medical aid. I only give this as an illustration of one part of the problem which the health authorities have confronting them. I might go into the different districts and tell the great number of deaths. I might call the attention of the House to the fact that distinguished clergymen of Philadelphia have been working side by side with the day laborers in cemeteries digging graves in order that those who die may receive prompt burial.

We have a total number of physicians in Philadelphia of 3,400; number absent in military service of the United States, 900; number of physicians remaining in city, 2,500.

In normal times one physician cares for 600 persons. At present time one physician cares for 800 persons. In normal times population sick at one time, 4 per cent. At present time population afflicted, 10 per cent to 15 per cent.

Philadelphia is a medical center for training doctors and nurses, and has contributed for Government service a percentage equal to, if not greater than, any city of its type in the United States.

It is at present affected by the worst epidemic in history. The death rate for the week ending October 11 is 95.74 per thousand population per year. Normal death rate for this time of the year is 15 per thousand population per year, an increase of over 600 per cent.

Our city has also given five of its hospital buildings at Byberry for Government use, and in many of its larger hospitals has turned over its wards for the treatment of Army and Navy men, thus decreasing the facilities of the civilian population. A great demand for hospital facilities in Philadelphia has been created by reason of the prevailing epidemic. Doctors and nurses who have remained faithfully behind to treat the civilian population have not only been overburdened, but many of them are ill and unable to perform services. It has been necessary to place medical students in the field to take the places of doctors.

Philadelphia has contributed to the Army and Navy and Red Cross 865 nurses; number of men in military service from Philadelphia, 51,000; number of men employed in shipyards and other war industries, 250,000.

The city of Philadelphia has cared for 7,000 soldiers passing through the city en route to other points since February, 1918. It has also cared for 1,300 families of soldiers in the service, paying \$22.50 to \$40 per month for the relief of each family. Medical

attention and supplies are given to the families of those absent in military service. Free burial is also granted to their relatives.

Surely, Philadelphia is giving her all as a patriotic duty to the Government. The city, however, is now in need of aid and calls upon the Government to assist it by sending to the city as many physicians as is consistent with the situation.

We in Philadelphia need this help. We need it now; not next week, not a month from now, but we need it now. I appeal to the Members of this House to pass this bill with proper amendments and pass it at the earliest possible date in order that relief may be given to the people who are in such great distress.

Mr. ROSE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VARE. I will.

Mr. ROSE. Is not the bill badly needed through many sections of the State of Pennsylvania, in the coal regions where physicians have left and they are now unable to get physicians to cope with the disease?

Mr. VARE. Yes; and I will recall the statement of Dr. Royer, the acting health commissioner, in which he says that the situation in the anthracite coal regions is desperate, and unless the epidemic is abated the coal supply so necessary for the completion of the war program will be jeopardized.

Mr. GORDON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VARE. Yes.

Mr. GORDON. Is this limited to the present emergency?

Mr. VARE. My understanding is—

Mr. GORDON. It says in a national emergency. Is it proposed to commission a lot of people with high salaries for the purpose of going out and performing medical service that usually devolves upon the local authorities of the State?

Mr. VARE. My information is that the gentleman in charge of the bill [Mr. DOREMUS] will offer amendments in order to perfect the bill.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GREEN] three minutes.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, ordinarily I would not be in favor of this bill, but with the emergency that is upon us at this time I see no other way to control it.

The epidemic that is spreading over the country threatens now not only to paralyze business in certain communities but to strangle military preparations. In certain quarters it is on the increase. I know of no method which has been advanced and no proposal which has been made which will get control of this epidemic better than the one offered in this bill. If I knew of a better one, I would be in favor of it.

Mr. GORDON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. GORDON. Does not the gentleman think that it ought to be limited to the present emergency?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I agree with the gentleman that there ought to be certain limitations put on it.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. Do we get any more service from physicians by passing this bill and giving rank to medical men?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I think I can explain that by alluding to a situation of which I have personal knowledge. I know of physicians of high rank who would not by reason of age be permitted to go into the military service. They are anxious to do something, to feel that they are doing something in the crisis of the country, something directly affecting the whole Nation, and participating in the war work. I am satisfied that they are ready to go forward and offer their services, and will offer their services, in case the bill is passed, although they may know nothing of the bill at this time and perhaps have not even heard of it. I know physicians to whom I believe the provisions of the bill will appeal; it will appeal to their patriotism; it will appeal to their desire to serve their country, to their desire to be of use at this time. I believe they will come forward, and that the Government can marshal them together and put them where they are needed to carry on the work which will be effective. That, as I understand, is the great object and purpose of the bill.

The epidemic is serious in parts of my State, and in other parts it is hardly felt at all. At Camp Dodge, according to the letter I received the other day, there were 1,300 cases in a single day, 900 cases the day before, and 600 cases the day after. Deaths in that camp are now somewhere from 70 to 80 each day as a result of this epidemic, and yet there is nothing like the number of soldiers in that camp which it is able to accommodate, and not the number that there ought to be there and would be there were it not for this epidemic keeping them away.

Mr. MONDELL. Of course, this resolution would not furnish any additional physicians for that kind of work.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The gentleman is in error, for, if I understand the bill properly, these surgeons assembled under this can be sent anywhere; but even admitting that is the case, this camp is spreading influenza over my State and other States, because soldiers come there from all States.

Mr. MONDELL. There is no limit to the funds of the War Department to handle cases of that kind.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. There is no limit to the funds, but there is a limit to the physicians that can be obtained where they are needed most. I think this bill ought to pass.

Mr. Chairman, I have been surprised to-day to hear gentlemen contend that the only purpose of this bill was to give a number of doctors uniforms, and that those whose services could be obtained under the bill were not men of high standing. This attack on the physicians and intimations that the profession is back of the bill, and that some members of it are animated by a desire to get into a uniform, is entirely unwarranted. The bill will give a uniform to no one, although it does provide for the granting of uniforms.

It is not unlikely that a doctor who gives up his business to take up the Government service at a long distance from his home and with small pay would at least desire that he possess some evidence of the character of his service. For this reason the commissions ought to be granted to many standing to those who receive them and the honor of serving their country in this time of war and disease will be the main reward which the doctors will receive.

Let me say also, in this connection, since these uncompensated intimations have been made, that I know of no profession which gives so much to the world in general, without war, as that of the physician and surgeon. In my State at least there is no one so poor that he can not obtain a doctor in case of sickness, and nearly every physician has treated hundreds of cases for which he never could expect to receive any pay.

The doctor also often runs great risk, especially in treating contagious diseases like the one which causes the present epidemic and others even more infectious. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] has referred to the case of the doctors who volunteered for experiments in order to discover the cause of infectious yellow fever and met their death thereby. These men were as truly heroic as any who lose their lives on the field of battle, and the pension which was subsequently awarded to their families was small indeed for the great service rendered mankind by their sacrifice.

This bill is a somewhat inadequate acknowledgment of the value of a profession which stands, to say the least, as high as any.

I trust the bill will pass and soon become a law.

Mr. DOREMUS. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Sisson].

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Chairman, I do not care to discuss the terms of the bill itself. This House has twice passed, by unanimous consent, a bill on rural sanitation. Sanitation of the cities has been looked after and rural sanitation has been neglected. The rural sanitation done now by the Federal Government is in cooperation with the State and county health authorities. The Federal Government is committed to this work by virtue of the fact that we are appropriating \$150,000 a year for the purpose of cooperating with the States, but the trouble is that there is no fixed or definite policy by reason of the fact that the appropriation has been made without being authorized by law. The bill to which I refer has been discussed repeatedly upon the floor of the House and has passed by unanimous consent. It was killed in the Senate by virtue of one Senator who happened to be upon the committee who had no objection to the terms of the bill but who by reason of the fact that he did not believe in the practice of medicine objected to the bill becoming a law. I want to say that this bill I have introduced, and it is now pending before the committee, is the same bill that has been several times reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, except that the principal objection to the bill was a tuberculosis department, creating two bureaus. I want the Record to show that at the proper time I shall offer this bill as an amendment to the pending resolution. I would have no objection if I could get recognition to move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill and to take it up without putting it as an amendment upon this resolution, but the same committee and the same members of the committee who have been upon that committee before have repeatedly reported the bill. The chairman of the committee has not given the bill a place as yet, and I have asked him once or twice to let me take it up, but in view of the fact that it has unanimously passed the House on two occasions I want to offer it as an amendment to this resolution at the proper

time. I hope it may be in order. Omitting the formal part of the bill—it is short—it is as follows:

That hereafter there shall be in the Bureau of United States Public Health Service an additional division known and designated as the division of rural sanitation, and said division shall be under the charge of a commissioned medical officer of the United States Public Health Service, detailed by the Surgeon General, which officer, while thus serving, shall be an assistant surgeon general within the meaning of section 3 of the act approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act to increase the efficiency and change the name of the United States Marine Hospital Service."

My reason for asking the committee to adopt this amendment is this: There are five diseases that constitute about 85 per cent of the death rate in the United States, according to the statistics. All of these diseases are preventable diseases. This rural sanitation has nothing to do with the practice of medicine but simply teaches the people the sanitary laws. For example, typhoid fever is now known to be due to infection.

The sources of infection can be discovered and eradicated, and homes that are properly looked after in a sanitary way are never visited with typhoid fever unless the infection comes from some other source. One of the chief sources of infection is milk and another is water. It does not make any difference how sanitary you may make the great cities. Take, for instance, the city of my friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. Moore], the city of Philadelphia. If you have the vegetables and milk coming from the country and they are infected because of careless sanitary arrangements in the country, you will have typhoid in Philadelphia. Therefore, as a protection to the city as well as to the country we should increase the knowledge in respect to sanitary laws. Malaria, which kills so many people in the United States, is absolutely preventable solely by observance of proper sanitary measures.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Chairman, I will ask the gentleman to grant me two or three minutes more.

Mr. Doremus. I yield three minutes more to the gentleman.

Mr. Sisson. My reason for insisting upon this measure passing at this time is that if this becomes a part of this bill, by cooperation with every county in the United States we can get in touch with the proper authorities and with the expenditure of very little money on the part of the Federal Government, because the States and counties will have to contribute 50 per cent either in service or money of the amount spent by the Health Department of the Government that makes us capable of preventing these diseases. I know of nothing more costly to the human family than ignorance. If you will give this information and convince every farmer in the country that by the use of proper sanitary methods he can eliminate these five communicable diseases in the United States it will save millions of dollars in doctors' bills and a great deal of suffering; but if it is not done by somebody having charge of the work, somebody with authority, strange as it may seem, the county and State health authorities are not capable of impressing the people at home as they are if they have cooperation with the Federal Government.

Mr. Monnell. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Sisson. I do.

Mr. Monnell. The gentleman is very much in favor of his bill, which is a very different measure than the measure before us?

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

Mr. Monnell. Is the gentleman in favor of issuing these commissions at this time, as provided for in this bill?

Mr. Sisson. I must say to my friend that in the past I have not looked with much favor upon this proposition that is now before the House. I have not given the bill the study, perhaps, I ought to have given to it; but if the bill becomes the law, since this House has by unanimous consent twice passed this bill before, I see no reason why it should not become the law with this bill at this time. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. Esch. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. Monnell].

Mr. Monnell. Mr. Chairman, the country is passing through a fearful epidemic and there is not a Member of Congress who would withhold the moneys and the authority necessary to deal with that epidemic. As a matter of fact the Congress has appropriated \$1,000,000 and placed it in the hands of the Public Health Service for the purpose of meeting this emergency. Those moneys are now being expended. Congress would gladly appropriate more if necessary, but that more is not considered necessary is evidenced by the fact that those who are presenting the resolution propose to strike out the appropriation which it carries. Now, the question is, in view of the situation,

What is the necessity for this legislation? What we need is more doctors. What we need is doctors where they are needed. Will we secure them through this resolution? We will not secure one more than we now have or can get unless there be somewhere a physician who refuses to render the aid and services which he can render unless he receives a commission and epaulets. That is the proposition. This bill does not furnish any money to the Public Health Service; it does not give any authority they do not now have. This bill can not increase the number of doctors. This bill will not necessarily bring any more physicians into the Public Health Service unless there are physicians so dead to the ethics of their profession that they refuse to do what they can to relieve the situation. I do not believe there are many physicians who can be dragged into the Public Health Service by putting a major's shoulder straps on them; if there be such they will be of very little use when they do get them. I am not certain we should not create a reserve in the Public Health Service of men commissioned in various parts of the country who would respond whenever called upon, but this bill does not as it is now presented make such provision. The caption of the bill refers to a reserve, but as a matter of fact the measure as the committee is prepared to present it creates a permanent force of men who are to be commissioned and paid for five years unless their commissions are sooner taken from them.

Mr. Doremus. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Monnell. So it does not create a reserve corps which can be useful in case of emergency. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. Doremus. I know my friend from Wyoming does not want to make any misstatement.

Mr. Monnell. No.

Mr. Doremus. There is nothing in the resolution which requires or provides that these men shall be paid for the period of five years. They will only be paid—

Mr. Monnell. Oh, there is nothing in the resolution as your committee now proposes to present and support it that authorizes anyone to commission a man without paying him, and in the absence of any provision in the resolution to the effect that the reserve corps may be called upon when needed and be paid only when in active service, those men would be commissioned, would draw their pay, and would not be a temporary force but a permanent force.

Mr. Doremus. Let me call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that under existing law none of the men in the Public Health Service get any pay at all except while on active duty, so the gentleman is clearly in error.

Mr. Monnell. The gentleman is not speaking accurately. If the gentleman will stop to think for a moment he will realize how inaccurate he is when he makes the statement that no one in the Public Health Service receives any pay unless on so-called active service. They are all on active service the moment they are commissioned, and they continue on active service while they hold their commission. This bill purports to create a reserve but it creates an additional active service. If it would give or add a single additional man, or would in any way help in getting physicians we do not now have, we would all of us be favorable to it, but I can see nothing in it but an attempt to create a permanent body of commissioned men under the pretense of being of some assistance in the present emergency. Not a man can be secured, employed, or paid under it who can not now be employed and paid unless, as I said, there are men who refuse to do their duty unless commissioned. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. Doremus. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Wingo].

Mr. Wingo. Mr. Chairman, when I came into the Hall a few moments ago I heard the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Green] discussing this bill, and I sought to get information in reference to it, and I find in talking to the gentlemen who have charge of the bill that the object of the bill is not to do what I feared and what the gentleman from Wyoming seems to fear; that is, put a major's shoulder straps on a lot of doctors. That is not the object of the bill at all. If it were the purpose of the bill, to offer an incentive to the doctors of this country to do their duty by giving them a commission in the United States Army, of course I would not be for it. I do not believe you have to offer an incentive to physicians. I do not believe the physicians are moved by the spirit which the gentleman from Wyoming seems to think they are moved by. My observation has been that the doctors of this country give more of their time and attention to real public service than possibly any other class of professional men that we have. They are the only professional men who are constantly giving their time and their attention to bring about conditions which will be a detriment to them financially.

Every time the physicians of this country—and there are a lot of them anxious to do it—give their time and attention to improve the public health, we all know they reduce their incomes. And yet that is the condition that we know exists with reference to the medical profession of this country. We know what they have done since this war started. We know that the most of the physicians who have gone into the Army, and are to-day in France, have given up practices that in a great many instances amount to a great deal more than they receive in pay as officers. They have felt the call of patriotic duty and have responded to it. And I believe that in this epidemic the physicians of this country are working night and day doing everything they can.

Now, you ask what is the benefit of this. From what I gather, the benefit of this will be that it will give an organization that will make it possible for the Public Health Service to more fully utilize the services of people who can be used by creating a public health reserve in this country, just like you have other reserves connected with other branches of the Government. And now, if it does that, why not do it? The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] is mistaken as to pay, because the bill provides that they are paid only when on active duty. And I do not think you want to ask a doctor to give services to the public unless you give him pay for that service in keeping with the pay given for other services of the same grade.

Mr. REED. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINGO. I will.

Mr. REED. Am I to understand that this bill is a permanent bill or an emergency war measure?

Mr. WINGO. As I understand, the committee proposes to offer an amendment which will restore the language on page 1, does it not?

Mr. DOREMUS. Yes.

Mr. WINGO. Then, if it does, commissions will be for a term of five years unless sooner terminated.

Mr. REED. It says "during the war in which the United States is now engaged." That is why I asked the question. My colleague was talking as if he thought this should be a permanent institution of our Government.

Mr. WINGO. I will pay very little attention as to whether or not it will be a permanent institution. My idea is this: That if we provided for this during this epidemic and it proved of great value, the Public Health Service would show us it was a good thing and therefore it ought to be a permanent institution. Frankly, I can not see any reason why, if it is good in emergency, we should not have an organization that will be ready whenever another emergency arises and one which we can immediately use, instead of having to constitute new machinery each time.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Especially when they are only paid while on active duty.

Mr. WINGO. Only paid while on active duty. And even if I did not have that notion, I will close with this suggestion: There is not any more efficient organization in this Government than the medical organizations, the health organizations. We are proud of the record that the Public Health Service has made in this country, the splendid service that it has been to the country both in times of epidemic and in their customary routine service. We are all proud of the showing that the medical divisions of our Army and our Navy have made. The reports from the camps of this country are something that we ought to be proud of, and I know we are. And I am willing to give what the Public Health Service and the medical divisions of our Army and Navy say is necessary to serve the public at this time. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE].

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, this measure would not come in at this time except for the accident of the epidemic which now afflicts the country. It seems to me it is rather unfair for the proponents of the bill, which contemplates the organization of a permanent institution, to take advantage of the existing crisis and, because of that crisis, use this opportunity to pass this measure which they have long had in mind and which hitherto has been subject to many objections.

I have read the bill, that portion which was stricken out, and I have read the amendment, or substitute therefor, and have failed to find in either the bill or the amendment any reference to the existing emergency, that emergency which my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VARE], referred to, and referred to very appropriately, because he comes

from a district where the people have been dying during the past week by the hundreds and where they are still dying, due to an epidemic that has been passed down to us from New England. I happened to be in Boston two weeks ago when this epidemic was at its height there, and have observed its progress and have felt its effects in my own family. It is a terrible scourge. It has come on to Washington. It is now passing west. But will this bill relieve the situation? Is this bill intended to relieve the situation? Gentlemen have said that an emergency exists and that this bill, of long standing in the House, should be passed because of that emergency. Our crying need in the section from which I come is for doctors, nurses, and undertakers. We need the doctors now. Those that we have are overworked. We want the doctors to come into our homes and take care of our families, our children, our men, and women, who are dying for the want of medical care. Why? Because we do not have enough physicians. As they did not have enough of them in Boston, we did not have enough of them in Philadelphia, and you do not have enough of them in Washington; and if this scourge passes west or south you will not have enough of them left to take care of the wants of your families. A gentleman told me, coming down in the train yesterday, that outside of one of the munition plants there was one undertaker who had in his establishment now 168 bodies that he could not move for 10 days because it was impossible to get coffins and grave diggers to decently put those bodies away.

Mr. LAZARO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I will yield in a moment. Where were many of our physicians? They were in the Army, or they had been engaged in other war activities. What do you propose to do by this bill? You propose to create a permanent organization to do what? To take physicians who may be in attendance upon my child now and who may be in attendance on your child to-morrow to put on shoulder straps and go into the Government service.

That is what this bill does. There is not one thing in it to relieve the present crisis; it creates a permanent organization to run four years in one instance and five years in another. It relieves the man who is doing a needed domestic service and puts him in the official service.

Mr. DOREMUS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. DOREMUS. Does not the gentleman know that the men in this service do not wear shoulder straps?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. That is what is proposed to be done when you commission them. You propose to grade them and take them from private service and put them into the public service. You propose to take them from the homes and put them into political places. You are not meeting the present emergency; you are looking forward to a five-year tenure of office, and you are taking the physicians away from the homes where they are so badly needed at the present time.

It is unfortunate; it is not fair for the committee to bring in a bill of this kind under the guise of the present emergency.

No one appreciates the Public Health Service more than I do. No one values more than I do the trials and sacrifices and services of the heroic men, past and present, in that organization who have studied science and medicine and devoted their attention to the public good and the general welfare. But you do not intend to help the individual family by this change. Under this bill you do not propose to send our domestic physicians to war; you propose to send them to the ports and put them around industrial establishments and take them away from the points where they are useful and absolutely necessary to protect life.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The bill has been brought in as an emergency bill, but it covers no immediate emergency. It provides for a five-year tenure of office for physicians who are sadly needed now in the afflicted districts.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, has the gentleman from Michigan any other speaker?

Mr. DOREMUS. Yes. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SLAYDEN].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, this resolution was introduced on June 26, 1917; apparently, if one would give full credit to the argument that has been made here, to provide for the emergency of the epidemic which came to us in the autumn of 1918. It seems to have been a wonderful forecast of events. But it is like a good many of the so-called "war measures." I am coming to believe that the phrase "war measures" covers

a multitude of sins—anything that anyone wants, from the establishment of an organization to conduct a series of pink teas to this resolution, which masquerades as “a war measure.”

Mr. Chairman, I have not yet been able to become convinced of the necessity of this legislation, although I have listened carefully to the arguments of gentlemen while I have been in the House, and I have great respect for them, and usually for the soundness of their arguments and their logic, but I have not yet been convinced that by simply giving men commissions in the Federal service you are thereby adding to the number of doctors in the country and thus relieve the community distress that my friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] speaks about, or that it will increase their skill. It is notorious, Mr. Chairman, that the great doctors, the men whose skill has brought them to the top of their profession, the men who have done wonderful things in the way of healing, in discoveries in the field of medical science, are not the men who go into the military or naval service or other public organizations. The reward for such a man in private life far surpasses anything that can be given him officially. This resolution proposes to invade the States and municipalities and, out of hand, take them all, all of their officials, and convert them into a part of a Federal machine.

I ask my friends who represent States and parts of States and municipalities to consider for a moment the effect of such legislation. It is a further centralization of power at Washington. As a Democrat, as an American citizen who believes in the institutions of his country as they were founded and in those divisions of power that were made in its beginning, I am opposed to such a measure as this.

No doubt the framers of this measure considered carefully and made an accurate estimate of the temptation which was to be offered, which is a title and rank and uniform. I suppose that the certain pay of a commissioned officer of the United States Army, plus allowances that are provided for, which, perhaps, some physicians do not earn at home, are relied on to produce plenty of applications and thus build up the bureau.

Again, my friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] said very pertinently and strongly that already the demands of the military and naval organizations of this country have drained the communities of their medical men.

Within the last year I personally have known communities in the district in which I reside to be left absolutely without doctors. They were mostly country doctors, but country people get sick. Country people have the same “hands, organs, dimensions, senses, and affections” as other people. They have the same weaknesses. If you prick them they bleed. They suffer as other men suffer, and they require the treatment of physicians when they are ill. But those communities have been drained, and they will be further drained by this measure. Rank and certain pay and the distinction of holding a Federal office will take them from the hardships and meager pay of country practice.

Mr. LAZARO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SLAYDEN. I had only five minutes, and I dare say I have only a minute left.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has one minute remaining.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I would like very much to yield to my distinguished friend, but I had it in mind—I certainly will not now have the time—to go over this bill by paragraphs and indicate my opposition to it.

Mr. LAZARO. I would like to ask a very brief question.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I am afraid I will not have time to answer it, but I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. LAZARO. Merely for information. For instance, in a community where as the result of the war there is now no doctor, and in a town a few miles away there are too many doctors, would it not be possible to get a doctor from the town where there are too many and send him to the place where there are none?

Mr. SLAYDEN. When the doctors where there are too many find out that there is a locality in which there are too few you can not keep them away.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DOREMUS. I yield to the gentleman another minute.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Answering the question of my esteemed friend, whom I love and admire, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LAZARO], I will say that the law of supply and demand that ordinarily governs business, except when there is a war measure on, will apply in the case to which he refers, and that young physicians and old physicians who have an unremunerative practice will eagerly hasten to the community in which there are too few physicians.

Mr. BLACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SLAYDEN. I can not better finish my speech than by yielding to my colleague.

Mr. BLACK. Even if that situation arose it would not be corrected by this legislation, because the Public Health Service would not have any right to station a practicing physician in such a community unless possibly temporarily.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I hope the reply of my colleague [Mr. BLACK] is satisfactory to my friend from Louisiana [Mr. LAZARO].

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DOREMUS. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER].

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Chairman, gentlemen seem to get an idea that under this joint resolution the Government is going to commission a lot of doctors, put uniforms on them, and send them out through the country. Gentlemen were never more mistaken in their lives. Public Health officials do not wear uniforms, never have, and I hope they never will. They belong to the civilian population and to that portion of our people who are not expected to wear uniforms any more than anybody else.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will my colleague yield?

Mr. FOSTER. I have only five minutes.

Mr. STAFFORD. I have been informed by a representative of the Public Health Service that under the present regulations these men are privileged to wear the uniform with the one bar of a first lieutenant on the epaulets, and that the purpose of this bill is to allow them to wear uniforms indicating higher rank.

Mr. FOSTER. Anybody who knows anything about the Public Health Service knows that they do not wear uniforms. I do not know whether they can or not.

Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas. Even Dr. Blue, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, does not wear a uniform, does he?

Mr. FOSTER. No; or any of the others. When we look back upon the history of the country, and of disease, and of the epidemics that the country has gone through, I am sorry anyone from the former yellow-fever section or any other part of the country, where epidemics occur, should stand on the floor opposing such a bill for the Public Health Service in time of need. Why, every man who lives in this country ought to call to mind what these men have done for the health of the people. When epidemics of yellow fever swept over the South and when whole communities and cities were driven from their homes through fear, hundreds and thousands of people lost their lives. To-day it is possible to prevent it. Typhoid, typhus, and many other diseases are preventable.

Mr. GORDON. They did it without commissions, too.

Mr. FOSTER. No; most of them were commissioned. Yet to-day we have men standing upon the floor of this House opposing this bill.

Mr. LAZARO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOSTER. I yield to my colleague.

Mr. LAZARO. Is it not a fact that in the histories which the children study in school credit is given to Gen. Goethals for the building of the Panama Canal, but not a word is said in those histories about the great scientists, Reed, Lazzarre, and Carroll, who went to Cuba, the home of yellow fever, and submitted to inoculation to establish the fact that yellow fever and malaria were transmitted in a certain way, and blazed the way for Dr. Gorgas to go to Panama and make a sanitary zone, and make it possible for this country of ours to build the Panama Canal?

Mr. FOSTER. Certainly. There is no question about that. My colleague states it correctly.

Mr. LAZARO. And they did it without uniforms and without commissions.

Mr. FOSTER. They did it without uniforms. Now comes the Public Health Service that desires to commission these men, believing, as they do, that they may help them, that they may send them out to other parts of the country, giving them some reward for going from their homes, and they ought to have the right to do it. I do not know whether it will help this epidemic or not, but I am not one of those who will stand upon the floor of this House and oppose any bill that looks to the saving of human life and the mitigation of the distress and suffering of our people.

My friends, we paid the widows of the yellow-fever commission each \$125 a month. I remember that Mrs. Lazzarre came to my office before the law was passed and told me of the distress and the difficulty she had to live. She had no money, and we finally got through the House a bill paying these widows \$125 a month, and one of the men who permitted himself to be experimented upon came from the district of my friend, the gentlemen from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART], and we gave him \$85 a month. When we think of what they did and what those who led the armies through the field of battle, when we think of these in the civilian service of the country who have done so much to save human life—when we think of that, and then the Public Health Service

asking us to give them this additional legislation, it seems to me that men ought not to stand on the floor of this House and talk about these men trying to get in here because they want a commission, when it is only a temporary measure at best and expires by limitation. Ah, my friends, I hope I may never be one of those who will stand in the way of a measure to save the health of the people of my country by men who will do what they can to save human life and prevent disease.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOSTER. No; I can not; my time is so short. I have no more interest in this than you have. Your people suffer as much as mine, but I am willing, if it costs a few thousand dollars, to vote for it when we expend hundreds of thousands of dollars for other purposes of possibly less importance—for hog cholera, cattle tick, and those things. I would not stand here and endeavor to quibble about a little matter that affects the public health of the people of this country. [Applause.]

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this bill was introduced long before the present epidemic came to this country. It was not introduced in anticipation that this country would be afflicted by such a scourge. It had been in contemplation even before it was introduced in June of last year. It seeks the creation of a reserve to serve in a national emergency whenever that national emergency might arise, and therefore not necessarily during a period of war.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESCH. Yes; if the gentleman will make it brief.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman does not agree with the gentleman from Illinois that this is only a temporary matter. The gentleman's view is the correct view—that it is a permanent reserve.

Mr. FOSTER. There are limitations in the bill.

Mr. MONDELL. I do not desire any limitations. If we are going to create a reserve corps make it permanent.

Mr. ESCH. It says "in a time of national emergency." This emergency may recur; we can not tell but that five years hence the country may again be scourged by some such affliction as we are going through now. But the men who are appointed under these provisions to serve as a part of this reserve corps will serve but a temporary period under a commission which will terminate by its own terms. Therefore I do not fear that there will be created under this resolution a great permanent force.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESCH. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. In the administration of the million and three hundred thousand dollar fund, how does the Public Health Service employ physicians and control the sanitary conditions about the country?

Mr. ESCH. I suppose they use the money to the best advantage.

Mr. STAFFORD. In the employment of physicians?

Mr. ESCH. I suppose they do employ sanitarians. This is largely for the purpose of employing sanitarians, because their duty really precedes the duty of the physician. If the sanitarian does his work well, there may be but little need of a physician. But gentlemen seem to think that the purpose of the bill is to create a lot of positions to satisfy the ambition of men who wish to wear shoulder straps. I suppose every one of you has gone down to the Quartermaster General's Department, The Adjutant General's Department, the Surgeon General's Department of both the Army and the Navy, and pleaded for the appointment and commissioning of some good constituent, because, forsooth, he was specially equipped in a certain line. Of course you did, and I do not blame you for doing it, but these men who want to get into this Public Health Service have the same right to aspire to a position as these constituents of yours have to aspire to a position in the Quartermaster General Reserve Corps, in the Ordnance Reserve Corps, in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy, and the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army.

Mr. LAZARO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESCH. Yes; for a question.

Mr. LAZARO. Members speak of medical men wishing to wear uniforms and straps. Is it not a fact that all of the great scientists and medical men who have worked in laboratories where there was danger, who exposed their lives in order to establish certain facts, have done so in the calm of the night and the day without uniforms and without noise?

Mr. ESCH. The gentleman is right about that.

Mr. GORDON. And without commissions, too.

Mr. LAZARO. And without commissions.

Mr. ESCH. They have, and they have done noble work. There is heroism in the laboratory of a physician that deserves recognition fully as much as does the heroism of the battle

field, and these men, physicians and sanitarians, who will get these temporary commissions in this Public Health reserve can be just as brave, and doubtless will be just as brave, as men who have to fight the physical battles, because they will be subject to orders and they will be compelled to go where there is need, and that will be, in many cases, a place of danger, because these diseases which they will have to combat are dangerous and contagious diseases.

The records of the Public Health Service are filled with instances where men have given up their lives for the public good. Let me recount that up to 1912 there were 8 officers in the Public Health Service who contracted tuberculosis—8 commissioned officers out of a total force at that time of only 133. Eight of them contracted tuberculosis and three of them died. Fourteen contracted yellow fever, and six of them died. Four contracted typhoid, and two of them died, and one of them had the cholera. That is the record of the Public Health Service, with 133 commissioned officers. The Surgeon General is going to place these men in the Public Health reserve created by this resolution in places of like danger, and if they are so placed I am not one to deny them the simple requital of a commission. [Applause.] It is too small an argument to combat this bill because, forsooth, these men desire some recognition of their ability and of their patriotism. The least that we can do is to give these men in the Public Health reserve a commission commensurate with their ability and their service. Under the law as it is now, under the act of 1902, no man can enter the Public Health Service with a rank higher than that of an assistant surgeon. This bill would give the health authorities the right to grant rank higher than that—of past assistant surgeon, of surgeon, and Assistant Surgeon General. That is the line of promotion in the service, being assimilated with the service of the Medical Corps of the Navy, with which it has been related more or less since 1798. These men ask nothing unreasonable. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Moore] said this bill would simply draw away physicians from places where they are now needed. The purpose of the bill is to send men to places where they will be needed, and if it passes, by creating a personnel of two or three hundred of these men who pass examinations, who are skilled, and who have aptitude for these positions, will save many sections of the country from many a death, and the fears of the gentleman I know will not be realized.

It is unfortunate that just at this time, with this great disease spreading over this country, we are also at war. We are short of physicians and 50 per cent of our trained nurses are in the Army service, many of them across the sea. It is unfortunate that this disease should be coincident with the war, but these national emergencies are not always going to occur when we are at war. We want this reserve created to meet these national emergencies.

Mr. LAZARO. Is it not a well-known fact that Japan's success in fighting Russia was due to the fact that Japan recognized the importance of efficient medical service and of giving the medical men rank in order to cope with that situation?

Mr. ESCH. I think the gentleman states that correctly.

Mr. LAZARO. Did they not blaze the way?

Mr. ESCH. It was due to that wonderful system established by the Japanese that the Japanese mortality rate was the least of any army in recent years.

Mr. LAZARO. She made the greatest progress ever known to mankind.

Mr. ESCH. Yes; and it was due to the sanitarians connected with the Japanese Army that there were so few cases of typhoid, whereas typhoid has been the army plague from the beginning. I think we ought to vote for this resolution, and I shall move to amend to make the limitation of time one year. I believe we can well afford also to put in a limitation that the pay shall be confined to the period of the active duty of the man.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESCH. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Would the gentleman agree to a limitation as to the number of men to be appointed?

Mr. ESCH. I doubt whether that would be wise. The thing to do is to have it flexible.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Suppose there should be a heavy draft on overworked physicians in my district for this service and we should be left without physicians, as we are at present, does not the gentleman think there should be some restraint upon the appointing power, that there should be a distribution of these appointments?

Mr. LAZARO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I have not the floor.

Mr. ESCH. I yield.

Mr. LAZARO. Does not the gentleman think that the department here realizes the importance of taking care of the civil population, so that the civil population will produce what is necessary for the men on the firing line?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I will say that not one of these physicians in the Public Health Service will be available to go into the homes to relieve the distress there.

Mr. LAZARO. How can they take care of the civil population—

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Let us have a fair supply of physicians for domestic purposes.

Mr. LAZARO. Oh, they will see to that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. BENJAMIN L. FAIRCHILD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time of debate be extended for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time for debate is fixed by the rule.

Mr. DOREMUS. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I remaining upon this side?

The CHAIRMAN. Five minutes.

Mr. DOREMUS. Mr. Chairman, I will try to get through in less than five minutes. I think every member of the committee must have been impressed by the striking want of harmony of the arguments of those who have opposed this resolution. One Member vociferously proclaimed that this is a scheme to create political jobs. Another opponent of the resolution made the declaration that if this should become the law there would be no addition to the Public Health Service. Of course, the question that naturally presents itself to the ordinary individual is, How, if the resolution will not increase the number of men in the service, can it add to the number of political jobs?

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOREMUS. I can not yield just now. I have only five minutes.

Mr. MONDELL. I have not heard anyone here opposed to this resolution say that it would not lead to appointments. The statement was made that it would not give us any more doctors.

Mr. DOREMUS. I will say to my friend from Wyoming that the statement has been repeatedly made on this floor that this resolution will be entirely inefficient to add to the present organization of the Public Health Service, and yet other gentlemen opposing the measure have said it is a scheme to create political jobs, and it reminds one of the statement that is often heard that if one is determined not to do a thing, why one excuse is just as good as another. Now, Mr. Chairman, I desire to quote very briefly from a memorandum prepared by the Public Health Service:

"Senate joint resolution No. 63 was passed by the Senate June 18, 1917, and favorably reported with amendments by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House of Representatives August 30, 1917.

"The purpose of this resolution is to establish a reserve corps in the United States Public Health Service. At present the service is operating under the act of 1889, which authorized a commissioned personnel but limited the appointments in this corps to the lowest grade, and further provided that medical officers should serve four years in this lowest grade prior to promotion. In view of the fact that the Army and Navy have practically taken into service all of the younger medical men it has been impossible for the Public Health Service to secure physicians for its regular commissioned corps. The resolution as proposed will authorize the commissioning of medical and sanitary personnel in the higher grades with commensurate rank.

"At the outbreak of the war there were about 140,000 doctors in the United States. Of this number somewhat less than 130,000 are in active practice. Up to the present time the Army has enrolled about 30,000 doctors for military duty, and the Navy several thousand. Further, the draft boards' examination requires practically all of the time of 15,000 to 20,000 physicians. In order to meet the needs of an army of 5,000,000 men it will be necessary for the Army to enroll 20,000 more physicians, provided the proportion of 10 doctors per thousand is maintained. At present, then, the available supply of doctors for the civil population is estimated at about 75,000 to 80,000. This number is being rapidly reduced by the daily enrollments of medical men in the Army Medical Corps.

"It will be seen that when the present epidemic of influenza began in the United States there was a serious shortage of doctors for the ordinary needs of the civil population. There was also a proportionate shortage in the nursing personnel of the country. Epidemic influenza was first reported along the

Atlantic seaboard and has spread to practically every State in the Union. It has reached very serious proportions in many places, so that to meet the situation the Public Health Service, through the Volunteer Medical Service Corps of the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense, sent out a call to more than 1,000 doctors, and has succeeded in enrolling in epidemic service something more than 200 doctors. The reason why the proportion of acceptance in this service was so low is due to the fact that a large number of the doctors were seriously needed in their home towns and could not be spared, and a large number were already stricken with influenza. The Public Health Service wishes it clearly understood that it does not believe that the doctors of the country are refusing to accept epidemic service because they are not offered a commission, but it does believe that when these doctors leave their homes and enter a serious epidemic, such as influenza has proven to be, such service should be recognized and rewarded with a commission. The epidemic of influenza which has now spread through the country is without a parallel in the history of the United States. The most widespread epidemics of yellow fever which have swept over the Southern States have on no occasion equaled the number of deaths which have already occurred from influenza in this country. In 1878 the epidemic of yellow fever caused about 4,000 deaths in the city of New Orleans. Up to the present time there have been more than 2,000 deaths from influenza in Boston; New York reports about 400 deaths a day from influenza and pneumonia; Washington City, 74 deaths per day. In the Army the death rate has jumped from 4 per thousand per year to more than 81 per thousand per year on account of influenza; this means about 2,000 deaths in the Army from influenza for the week ended October 1, 1918.

"When the number of deaths from influenza are summed up they will undoubtedly be many thousand more than that of any other epidemic in the history of the country. The crying necessity of the hour is a mobile corps of physicians, nurses, and sanitarians who can be shifted from place to place to cope with this and similar national emergencies as they arise. There can be no doubt that by the time that winter comes the impress of this present epidemic upon national vitality will have become so deep that we may confidently expect its aftermath in the form of epidemics of cerebrospinal meningitis, pneumonia, and the like. For this reason it is all the more urgent to prepare for this situation while there is still time, and that in the future similar national disasters may not find us unprepared to meet them as fully as our resources will permit."

In that I heartily concur. Now, in answer to the question, how you are going to increase the number of men in the Public Health Service by this resolution, I say we propose to increase them in the same way we increase the surgeons and physicians in the Army and Navy to-day and in no other way. This is not a war measure. It is not put forth here as a war measure. There is no question that the necessity for its enactment has been emphasized by the prevailing epidemic, but, as pointed out by my friend from Wisconsin [Mr. Esch], we not only desire this legislation to cope with the present epidemic but we want to create a permanent force that will be prepared to meet the next epidemic, and no man in the world knows when that will come. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the committee I will ask at the proper time to strike out all of the resolution as reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce after section 1, it having been agreed by practically all who are interested in the subject that by reason of legislation already enacted these additional sections will be unnecessary, and then I will ask to amend section 1 by inserting a proviso which will preserve the same proportion of rank as now exists and will limit the pay and allowances of these men to the time they are on active duty.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired; all time has expired, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That for the purpose of securing a reserve for duty in the Public Health Service in time of national emergency there shall be organized, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, under such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe, a reserve of the Public Health Service. The President alone shall be authorized to appoint and commission as officers in the said reserve such citizens as, upon examination prescribed by the President, shall be found physically, mentally, and morally qualified to hold such commissions, and said commissions shall be in force for a period of five years, unless sooner terminated in the discretion of the President, but commission in said reserve shall not exempt the holder from military or naval service. Said officers shall consist of sanitarians, senior assistant sanitarians, and assistant sanitarians, and when ordered to active duty in the service of the United States shall receive the rank, pay, allowances, and leaves of absence of surgeons, passed assistant surgeons, and assistant surgeons, respectively.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry. Would it not be proper at this time now to move to strike out all—

Mr. DOREMUS. I would be very glad to offer that amendment if it is in order at this time.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, there is a committee amendment pending which has not been disposed of.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will not the gentleman from Michigan ask unanimous consent that the House consider only section 1 of the Senate resolution and not consider section 2 of the Senate resolution, or the substitute reported by the committee?

Mr. DOREMUS. If it is in order I will be very glad to move to strike out all of the resolution after section 2 providing it does not foreclose my right to offer an amendment to section 1.

Mr. STAFFORD. The regular procedure would be for the committee first to consider the substitute recommended by the committee and to consider amendments to the substitute, and then after it has been amended either to reject or accept it, and the House is not disposed to act upon the committee substitute.

Mr. DOREMUS. I shall move to strike out of the resolution all after section 2.

Mr. STAFFORD. Ask unanimous consent.

The CHAIRMAN. Section 2 has not been read yet.

Mr. DOREMUS. I ask unanimous consent to strike out of the resolution all after section 2.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. DOREMUS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out, on page 2—

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman should now ask unanimous consent to consider section 1 of the Senate resolution, because the committee has recommended to strike it out.

Mr. DOREMUS. To strike out everything after section 1.

Mr. STAFFORD. The committee has recommended the striking out of section 1 of the Senate resolution.

Mr. DOREMUS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out of section 1, on page 2, everything after and including line 3, page 2, and insert the following.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, there is a committee amendment pending to the Senate joint resolution which is to strike out section 1. Action has to be taken upon that first, and we can readily take action by voting it down and then amendments will be in order.

Mr. DOREMUS. I ask for a vote on the motion.

Mr. ROBBINS. State what the committee amendment is.

Mr. DOREMUS. To strike out section 1 of the Senate bill.

Mr. ROBBINS. Section 1 and part of section 2?

Mr. DOREMUS. Strike out the italicized matter of section 1.

Mr. ROBBINS. Section 1 and part of section 2?

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Chairman, by unanimous consent, we have already stricken out all after section 2. Now, the question is to vote on the committee amendment striking out section 1 of the Senate amendment. So the question would be on that amendment.

Mr. MONDELL. The recommendation of the committee must be disposed of, and the recommendation of the committee is to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert certain other matter.

Mr. DOREMUS. We want to vote down the committee amendment.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I confess I am a little confused about this, there being so many counselors. I do not yet understand, I will say to the chairman, precisely what we are to vote on.

Mr. DOREMUS. We are to vote on, as I understand it, I will say to the gentleman from Texas, to strike out the committee amendment to section 1. We want that amendment stricken out so that it will leave the Senate resolution as it passed that body.

Mr. STAFFORD. You want the recommendation of the amendment of the committee disagreed to.

Mr. SLAYDEN. The language in the italics is the amendment?

Mr. FOSTER. That is the House amendment.

Mr. SLAYDEN. That has been stricken out?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes; by unanimous consent. Now, the question is on voting on the committee amendment striking out section 1, and that we will vote down.

Mr. SLAYDEN. The only thing you have left in this whole resolution is section 2?

Mr. FOSTER. Section 1.

Mr. SLAYDEN. You might strike that out, too.

Mr. FOSTER. We may. We will try it, however.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. NORTON. I note from the report that the committee amendment here proposes that all after the enacting clause be

stricken out and that the substitute be adopted. Is not that the committee amendment? Is not that the amendment that should be voted down, and then the Senate resolution will be before the House?

Mr. DOREMUS. I will say to my friend that the committee has already by unanimous consent stricken out everything that is in the resolution after section 1.

Mr. MONDELL. Which was immaterial, I will suggest to my friend, because there was nothing in the resolution after section 2 until the House adopted it. There was simply a recommendation of the committee. But that does not matter. The motion now before the House is the recommendation of the committee. If that is voted down, then the Senate bill will remain as it passed the Senate.

Mr. DOREMUS. That is the proposition exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DOREMUS. I have an amendment pending, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DOREMUS: Page 2, after line 2, strike out the remainder of the paragraph, which reads as follows:

"Said officers shall consist of sanitarians, senior assistant sanitarians, and assistant sanitarians, and when ordered to active duty in the service of the United States shall receive the rank, pay, allowances, and leaves of absence of surgeons, passed assistant surgeons, and assistant surgeons, respectively."

And insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Provided, That the officers commissioned under this act, none of whom shall have rank above that of Assistant Surgeon General, shall be distributed in the several grades in the same proportion as now obtains among the commissioned medical officers of the United States Public Health Service, and shall receive the same pay and allowances while on active duty as are now provided by law and regulation for the commissioned medical officers in the said regular commissioned Medical Corps."

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming offers an amendment to the amendment, which the Clerk will report.

Mr. MONDELL. I move to strike out the words in the amendment "while on active duty," and to insert in lieu thereof after the word "and" and before the word "shall," on page 2, line 5, the following.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MONDELL moves to amend the amendment by inserting in line 5 of the amendment, after the word "and" and before the word "shall," the words "shall at all times be subject to call to active duty by the Surgeon General, and when on such active duty," and strike out the words "while on active duty," on line 6, so that as amended the amendment shall read:

"Provided, That the officers commissioned under this act, none of whom shall have rank above that of Assistant Surgeon General, shall be distributed in the several grades in the same proportion as now obtains among the commissioned medical officers of the United States Public Health Service, and shall at all times be subject to call to active duty by the Surgeon General, and when on such active duty shall receive the same pay and allowances as are now provided by law and regulation for the commissioned medical officers of the said regular commissioned Medical Corps."

Mr. DOREMUS. Mr. Chairman, I do not think we have any objection to that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment to the amendment, offered by the gentleman from Wyoming.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I notice that the amendment proposed by the committee is broader than the original Senate resolution in that it permits the Surgeon General to create two additional grades above the grade of surgeon, namely, Senior Surgeon and Assistant Surgeons General. I wish to inquire of the gentleman having the bill in charge what is the need of creating these two additional senior ranks? As originally passed by the Senate, the limit of grade that could be conferred on these temporary officers was that of surgeon, and now you provide that the highest rank shall be that of Assistant Surgeon General. I am informed that the Assistant Surgeon General receives \$4,000, and the senior surgeon \$3,500 per annum, and the surgeon \$3,000. What is the necessity of going above the grade of surgeon? Why not provide in the gentleman's amendment that they shall not have any rank above that of surgeon?

Mr. DOREMUS. The gentleman from Wisconsin will observe that the amendment provides for preserving the same proportion in all these ranks that now exists in the present organization.

Mr. STAFFORD. Oh, yes; and if you are going to extend the Public Health Service and multiply them by the needs of the occasion to the extent of the appropriation that has been

voted of a million dollars, instead of to-day having four Assistant Surgeons General receiving a salary of \$4,000 each and six assistant senior surgeons at \$3,500 you are going to have many more than that number. It was originally understood, as I take it, that this bill was for the sole purpose of meeting conditions that might arise in this war, and now my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH], says that it is to be a permanent force to meet future emergencies. The original resolution provided for a reserve "in time of national emergency." That has a well-accepted meaning. The War Department and the Committee on Military Affairs use the words "existing national emergency" as being that of the war. Now, what is the need of creating these additional grades of Assistant Surgeon General and senior surgeon? We are going pretty far when we are establishing the high rank of surgeon.

I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the pro forma amendment and amend the amendment of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DOREMUS], in line 2 of the amendment, by striking out "Assistant Surgeon General" and inserting the word "surgeon."

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman withdraws his pro forma amendment and offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. STAFFORD moves to amend the Doremus amendment by striking out, in line 2, the words "Assistant Surgeon General" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "surgeon."

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, just a word. That amendment conforms to the original resolution as passed by the Senate, and I believe as requested by the Public Health Service. What is the use in creating these very high ranks, entailing additional expense on the National Government?

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, just a moment. I doubt whether the amendment of my colleague is really of sufficient importance to justify us in adopting it. In view of the fact that under the amendment as suggested by the gentleman from Michigan these officers are to be appointed in the certain proportion that now obtains in the Public Health Service, that proportion having heretofore been four assistant surgeons to the hundred appointees, and six senior surgeons to the hundred, the amendment of the gentleman from Michigan is for the purpose of preserving that proportion. Now, if you drop down to surgeon, as suggested by my colleague [Mr. STAFFORD], you would have to have a vastly greater number of surgeons to maintain the proportion that exists under the existing law, so that there would really be no saving in expenditure. In fact there would be a greater charge on the Treasury.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will my colleague yield?

Mr. ESCH. Yes; I yield.

Mr. STAFFORD. The letter prepared by the Bureau of Public Health and read by the gentleman from Michigan stated that the purpose of this bill was to create commissions. Now, we have an organized force here in the Bureau of Public Health rated according to the gentleman's statement.

These physicians that are going to be employed for temporary service are in the field. There is no necessity of having that same force organized according to the same proportion. The only idea is what grade shall be given in commissioning these doctors to perform this temporary emergency service? I say it is high enough to go to the grade of surgeon, instead of the grade of Assistant Surgeon General and Senior Surgeon. We are not going to create divisions throughout the country with the same number in each respective grade.

Mr. ESCH. I simply wish to say in reply, Mr. Chairman, that to place a surgeon in charge of the field work, which may cover the whole Pacific slope, the man being paid \$3,000, is not in my judgment the proper thing to do, and therefore an Assistant Surgeon General should be in charge of a whole region, having surgeons under him and passed assistant surgeons under him and assistant surgeons.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DOREMUS].

The question was taken, and the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentleman from Michigan as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment to section 2.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Sisson: Page 2, following the Doremus amendment, insert as a new section the following:

"Sec. 2. That hereafter there shall be in the Bureau of United States Public Health Service an additional division known and designated as

the Division of Rural Sanitation, and said division shall be under the charge of a commissioned medical officer of the United States Public Health Service detailed by the Surgeon General, which officer while thus serving shall be an assistant surgeon general within the meaning of section 3 of the act approved July 1, 1902, entitled 'An act to increase the efficiency and change the name of the United States Marine-Hospital Service.'"

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I reserve or make a point of order, according to the wish of the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. Sisson. I hope the gentleman will reserve it.

Mr. STAFFORD. I will be glad to accommodate the gentleman from Mississippi by a reservation of the point of order.

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Chairman, when I took the floor a little while ago I called the attention of the gentlemen then present to the purpose of this amendment. I will state to my friend who reserved the point of order that this proposition has twice passed the House by unanimous consent. It has twice been discussed fully, and there has been no objection to it in the House. Now, if there is any emergency that justifies the passage of this bill at this time, there is just as much emergency that this amendment shall pass. The health of this country can not be segregated into the health of the city and the health of the rural districts. The health of the people of the country as a whole should be looked after. This amendment which I offer will not cost the Government a penny, unless an appropriation shall be made in some future bill. It simply gives to rural sanitation a position in the Government, where from time to time such appropriation as Congress may see fit and proper to make can be made to provide correct sanitation in the country.

All of the medical profession, whatever may be the school of medicine to which they belong, agree that there are certain communicable diseases which can be absolutely eradicated by sanitation. If there ever was a time in the history of the country when we might commit ourselves to this proposition it is now, because under the pressure of the epidemic of influenza the medical authorities of the Government are insisting upon the immediate passage of this bill. Why should we not make a complete bill of it? Why should we not carry into effect the work which the Government is attempting to do, and to give the Surgeon General the right to cooperate with all the State authorities and the county authorities and assist those gentlemen in carrying into effect proper sanitation throughout the rural districts? It is utterly impossible to make the cities healthy and to keep the country healthy throughout unless you have wholesome food and pure milk. The sanitation must not simply be confined to the cities, but it must go into the rural districts.

It is known that typhoid fever may become epidemic through milk. Some years ago in a town in Pennsylvania nearly everybody died of typhoid. The physicians of the city and the health authorities were utterly amazed and at a loss to account for it; but a bacteriologist made a search and found a little mountain stream which he followed up to its source. He found that a family several miles up the stream had had some deaths from typhoid fever. From the open privy of the home the infection got into the water, and so was carried into the city, and it was agreed that that was the source of the infection. So I might continue to enumerate hundreds of instances where such things have happened.

Now, since the House has twice passed this bill by unanimous consent after discussion, I see no reason why the point of order should be interposed by my friend to prevent this very much-needed legislation. I hope that my friend will withdraw the point of order and permit this to become a law. I do not concede that the point of order is good, because the amendment which I offer is germane to this bill, in my judgment. The purpose of this bill is to establish a reserve of the Public Health Service. If you take the whole scope of the bill, it deals with the health of the country generally. This is a proposition to enlarge the Public Health Service. I am offering an amendment to enlarge the Public Health Service so that a department that is now being operated without authority of law, solely because it is carried in appropriation bills, and has been so carried for three years, may become a part of this law. This creates a reserve corps of the United States Public Health Service, to be composed of officers of State, county, and municipal health organizations and other persons skilled in sanitary science. The amendment which I offer simply proposes that a department of rural sanitation shall be added as one of the various health agencies in addition to those herein enumerated. Therefore, in my judgment, it is not subject to a point of order because it is germane to this bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi is not germane to the subject matter of the bill under consid-

eration. If the Chair has any doubt about it, I should like to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, the bill that we are now considering by unanimous consent is section 1.

Mr. Sisson. We are not considering it by unanimous consent. We are considering it under the rule.

Mr. STAFFORD. The bill that is now being considered in the committee is section 1. Everything else in the bill has been eliminated. Under the motion agreed to by unanimous consent, eliminating all of the resolution save section 1 the gentleman would have no right to offer amendments to fix the amount of an appropriation, because that has been eliminated from consideration. What, then, is before the committee for consideration? Only section 1. What does section 1 relate to? It provides for a reserve corps in the Public Health Service, an emergency creation. It is of a general character. Now, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi is not a matter strange to me, because we have had it up in the Committee on Appropriations for many years past. I know how earnest and insistent the gentleman has been on this matter. There have been some who have opposed it in the committee who have not insisted on their opposition when the matter has come up in the House. So I am acquainted with the purpose of the amendment. His amendment provides for something relating to an organization in the Public Health Service, a permanent matter for all time, namely, a division of rural sanitation. This bill does not provide for any organization of a permanent character. It provides for a reserve corps during an emergency. You can not amend a bill providing for an organization only when an emergency exists by an amendment that provides for an organization always to be in existence. You can not amend a general bill of a temporary character by an amendment unless it is kindred and germane. Such is not the provision of the gentleman from Mississippi. Supposing a bill had been introduced creating one bureau. You could not offer an amendment creating another bureau, because the precedents are many that where a bill relates to one subject matter you can not amend it by another subject matter.

The prime purpose of the bill under consideration is to create an emergency, temporary, public-health reserve corps. This provides for a permanent division relating to the organization for all time of the Public Health Service. If the amendment is in order you could offer amendments reorganizing the entire Public Health Service. I could offer an amendment for a division relating to city sanitation, an amendment for a division for sanitation relating to the Army or to Army camps, or to the Isthmus of Panama. The fundamental purpose of the rule of germaneness is to permit the offering of only those amendments which have been considered by the committee or naturally arise from the consideration of the subject matter, so that Members can not offer amendments that have never been considered by the committee, so that only those amendments will be considered that are the result of matters that have received attention. This amendment has never received consideration of this body, certainly not in connection with this bill, and I insist that the point of order should be sustained.

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Chairman, I do not think that the gentleman's statement in stating that this amendment is not germane in that it only deals with temporary matters is valid. Look at the very language of this bill—

That there is hereby established a reserve corps of the United States Public Health Service to be composed of officers of State, county, and municipal health organizations and other persons skilled in sanitary science.

Mr. STAFFORD. But, if the gentleman will permit, that has been eliminated by unanimous consent of the House. I grant that if we were considering the original bill it might be different, but that has been eliminated.

Mr. Sisson. I was not in the Chamber when that portion was eliminated from the bill.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield for a moment?

Mr. Sisson. I yield.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I do not know that I am in sympathy with the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi, but I am not prepared to subscribe to the parliamentary doctrine that has been laid down by the gentleman from Wisconsin, that because a certain part of the bill which is being considered under a special rule has been eliminated that therefore an amendment that would have been in order had it not been eliminated is not now in order.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman permit?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. It is an important question. I grant the gentleman, but the committee by unanimous consent eliminated everything after section 1 to the original Senate joint resolution from the consideration of the committee and made it the rule of the committee only to consider section 1.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I beg the gentleman's pardon; I do not agree to that parliamentary construction. The bill is being considered under a special rule which made it in order—every part and phase of it was in order—and any amendment that would be germane to any part of the original bill could not now be out of order simply because by unanimous consent a part has been eliminated.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Suppose we had considered the bill originally under the rule of the House whereby the amendment offered by the committee had been considered and it had been rejected, then we would return to the original Senate resolution. I wish to ask if after the committee amendment had been rejected by vote to which the gentleman's amendment might have been in order, whether it would then be in order to offer the amendment that would have only been germane before the amendment was rejected or the matter stricken out.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The gentleman is offering his amendment as a new section.

Mr. STAFFORD. He is trying to make it in order to that part which by action of the committee has already been stricken out.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I do not think that would affect the parliamentary situation.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield? It is not necessary to sustain the contention of the gentleman from Wisconsin in order to sustain the point of order which he makes to the amendment. The question is whether it is germane to the bill at this particular point. It is neither germane to the bill as it passed the Senate or as reported in the House, nor to any part of it.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. If it is not germane to the bill, the original act before the House for consideration under the rule, then, of course, it will not be in order. But I understood it to be conceded by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. STAFFORD. I made no admissions at all.

Mr. Sisson. Oh, yes; the gentleman did.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman from Wisconsin did make a suggestion that might modify the situation; but, as a matter of fact, it does not modify the situation at all. Now, if he Chair will allow me—

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I will yield the floor to the gentleman.

Mr. MONDELL. I thought the gentleman had concluded.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I will yield the floor.

Mr. MONDELL. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi is not germane to the bill, nor germane to the section of the bill where it was offered. Both points are good. This bill proposes the establishment of a reserve corps in the Public Health Service. That is its object and purpose. I do not agree with the gentleman from Wisconsin that it is temporary, because at least as amended by the House it becomes a permanent reserve corps. But that does not alter the situation at all. To a bill proposing to create a reserve corps in the Public Health Service it is not germane to offer an amendment proposing an altogether different service, proposing to make provision whereby appropriation can be made for purpose for which appropriations could not be made under this bill.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I am mainly interested in the parliamentary question.

Mr. MONDELL. That is my only interest.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I am not wildly enthusiastic about the bill, but I would like to call the attention of the gentleman to section 6. Section 6 is as follows:

Sec. 6. That it shall be the duty of the United States Public Health Service to cooperate with State, county, and municipal health organizations and with officials in charge of industrial establishments, with a view to coordinating the activities and making effective the work of the health organizations of the United States.

Does the gentleman mean to say that does not go beyond the mere matter of creating a reserve corps in the Health Department?

Mr. MONDELL. That portion of the bill, if we were ever to reach that for consideration, which we can not do under the action of the House, for it has been eliminated from the bill, is the portion of the bill to which the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Sisson] would be most nearly

germane, but his amendment would not be germane to that section, and that section is not in the bill.

As a matter of fact, it never was in the bill. That section was proposed by the committee, but by action of the House the committee's proposition was not agreed to, so that the provision is not in the bill and can not now be considered by the committee. The gentleman's amendment is not offered to that provision, because it is not now in the bill. He offered it as an amendment to section 1.

Mr. SISSON. I offered it as a new section.

Mr. MONDELL. As a new section following section 1; but had section 6 become a part of the bill and were it now before the committee, that would not justify the offering of an amendment providing for an entirely new class of work, activities not now authorized by law. Section 6 is a section relating only to cooperation.

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. SISSON. The committee does not fix the rule. The House fixed the rule.

Mr. MONDELL. I do not quite understand what the gentleman means.

Mr. SISSON. This committee by its action can not change the rule made by the House. The House made the rule for the consideration of this bill in Committee of the Whole and you can not change it in the committee.

Mr. MONDELL. My contention is that if the bill had been amended as proposed by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and section 6 were in the bill, and the gentleman's amendment had been offered to section 6 or following section 6, it would not have been germane, because section 6 is simply a direction relative to cooperation. It is a suggestion and direction of cooperation between the Public Health Service and the local authorities in matters now within the jurisdiction of the Public Health Service, whereas the gentleman's amendment provides for a new type of activity under the Public Health Service and would lead to an organization to carry on those activities, something not contemplated by this bill, or any part of it, except as those activities might be undertaken if authorized by law by the reserve corps which the bill creates.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Chairman, may I say just a word, unless the Chair is ready to rule? The Chair must remember this, it seems to me, that all after section 1 is out of the bill. The rule provided for the consideration of this bill as amended by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, but the committee has removed all from the bill except the first section, and we are now considering the first section, and that is all we are considering. Whatever may follow the section can not be taken into consideration as to whether this is germane. This is being considered under the rules of the House governing the Committee of the Whole, and the special rule providing for the consideration of this bill does not give it any more privilege than it would have under the rules of the House governing the committee if there was no rule. It seems to me plain that the Chair should take into consideration just section 1. What does section 1 do—and I am not arguing this because I am opposed to rural sanitation, because I am for it—but section 1, which we are considering, and the only thing we are considering, creates a reserve in the Public Health Service; having that in view—the creation of a medical reserve in the Public Health Service—is an amendment creating a division of rural sanitation in order? It is a well-known fact, laid down by decision after decision, that if you report a bill for one public building you can not add another public building to that, for it is not germane, it is not within the rules of the House. This provides for the creation of a medical reserve corps, and now it is proposed to add an amendment creating a division on sanitation. That is not germane to the matter of creating a medical reserve corps, and it occurred to me that that is not germane to the first section of the bill. All after the first section is out of the bill and not to be taken into consideration by the Chair in making a ruling on this proposition.

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Chairman, I do not think these gentlemen are going to be serious in contending that the action of this committee can possibly change the rule under which this bill was made in order.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISSON. Yes.

Mr. FOSTER. Will the gentleman point out the one thing in the rule which said more than this should be considered—that immediately after the adoption of the resolution the House should resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of Senate joint resolution 63?

Mr. SISSON. I am not going to contend anything except what this rule says. Here is what the rule provides:

That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the House shall resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of Senate joint resolution 63, entitled "Joint resolution to establish a reserve of the Public Health Service."

The gentleman brings into the House this whole resolution, Senate joint resolution 63.

Mr. FOSTER. But the gentleman did not read all of the resolution.

Mr. SISSON. That is all I want to read.

Mr. FOSTER. I know; but the gentleman ought to read the balance of it.

Mr. SISSON. I will read it all, then, Mr. Chairman, and I hope the gentleman will not interrupt me, for I do not think the gentleman can be serious in the contention he is now making.

Mr. FOSTER. I never was more serious in my life.

Mr. SISSON. Let me read the rest of the rule, and then I shall not yield any more at this time—

that there shall be not to exceed one hour of general debate. At the conclusion of such general debate the resolution shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. After the resolution shall have been perfected in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union the same shall be reported to the House with such recommendation as the committee may make, whereupon the previous question shall be considered as ordered upon the resolution and all amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

It is here for amendment under the five-minute rule.

Mr. FOSTER. Have we not adopted an amendment?

Mr. SISSON. It does not make any difference.

Mr. FOSTER. That is one of the amendments that the committee has made.

Mr. SISSON. I decline to yield any more, and the gentleman himself is not at all serious.

Mr. FOSTER. I was never more serious in my life.

Mr. SISSON. The gentleman is not serious, and he knows he is out of order, although he is on the Rules Committee. I want to call attention, if the gentleman will be in order, to this bill.

It is Senate joint resolution No. 63. Now, all of that was made in order by this special rule of the House. Now, it is admitted and contended by those gentlemen that if all of this bill is before this House this amendment which I offer is in order. I offered it under the special rule of the House which gave this committee the right to consider this bill at all and under that rule it made Senate joint resolution No. 63 in order, and no action of this committee by striking out a clause or putting in a clause can change a rule of the House. There is one way by which you could have disposed of this bill, and that is by striking out the enacting clause, and then there would have been nothing left of it.

Mr. WALSH. You can not do that under this rule.

Mr. SISSON. But that not being done, going into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union under this special rule, then if the bill would have been in order to any portion of this joint resolution, then the amendment which I offer now is in order and these gentlemen will not seriously consider that the action of the committee in adopting section 1 thereby prevented this being in order. If so, then the committee becomes superior to the House and can change and amend the rule of the House whereby you are now considering this bill, and I do not believe the Chair will hold that. And if there is a section of this Senate joint resolution 63 that makes this resolution in order then it is in order as a new section, although they may have stricken out the balance of it in the committee, because if we should take it into the House the Chair can not presume that the House will not restore every section of this bill. You can not say the House is going to adopt your recommendation. The House being the master and the committee being the servant, it obeys the rule of the House. If you take line 13, page 2, which broadens the Senate resolution beyond that of section 1—

That there is hereby established a reserve corps of the United States Public Health Service, to be composed of officers of State, county, and municipal health organizations and other persons skilled in sanitary science.

Why, it puts within the jurisdiction of this committee by the rule of the House all of your health organizations throughout the United States as may cooperate in the health of the country. Then, as suggested by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT], section 6—and I invite your attention to it in this bill—specifically says:

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the United States Public Health Service to cooperate with State, county, and municipal health organizations and with officials in charge of industrial establishments, with a view to coordinating the activities and making effective the work of the health organizations of the United States.

Now, this amendment which I offer is solely for the purpose of enabling the Federal Government to do that very thing. It enables them to cooperate with the health authorities, and

whatever may be the action of the committee this bill did not contemplate simply an emergency measure.

This bill contemplated that which should become permanent law creating a reserve corps which whenever an emergency in the future might arise might be called into service. It is always in existence. This idea of saying that solely because they strike out all of this bill except section 1 that is the action of the committee, but in view of the fact that the whole matter is before the committee I have the right to say this particular amendment to this bill comes under the rule, because I am offering it as an amendment to Senate joint resolution No. 63 and not to that matter which the committee has specifically retained in the bill. Now, if the Chair should hold that solely because the committee adopts one amendment that everything that is offered shall be germane to that one amendment, then, indeed, you have repealed the rule under which we are considering this bill, and I do not believe the Chair will hold that.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman's argument is predicated on the alleged fact that it has been admitted that if the entire subject matter of the bill as it passed the Senate and was reported to the House were before the House his amendment would be germane. That is not true. The gentleman from Wisconsin did suggest that it would qualify the situation, but I take the position that it matters not whether we hold that the Senate bill alone is before the House or the Senate bill with the committee amendment. In either case the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi is not germane to the bill or any part or section and is not in order, and I call the Chair's attention to some cases under Rule XVI relative to amendments, particularly to those cited under paragraph 778, page 344:

One individual proposition may not be amended by another individual proposition even though the two belong to the same class.

That is exactly what we have before us here. We have two propositions. They are scarcely in the same class, but admitting they were in the same class a new proposition can not be added to a proposition even though it may be of the same class.

Thus the following are not germane: To a bill proposing the admission of one Territory into the Union, an amendment for admission of another Territory.

Territories are in the same class. A bill for the admission of a Territory under the argument made by the gentleman from Mississippi might be indefinitely amended by adding Territories thereto. The Chair has held otherwise.

To a bill for the relief of one individual, an amendment proposing similar relief for another; to a resolution providing a special order for one bill, an amendment to include another bill; to a provision for extermination of the cotton boll weevil, an amendment including the gypsy moth.

There are two separate propositions. They are closely related but not in order under the rule as has been laid down.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman permit me to suggest a thought to him?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Does the gentleman think that the House substitute would have been subject to the point of order had it reached that point where it had been offered?

Mr. MONDELL. I have not evidently made myself clear. I am insisting that, admitting for the sake of argument, there was now before the House the original Senate bill and the amendment proposed by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the amendment would not be germane, and not in order because not germane.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Well, I understood that to be the gentleman's insistence, but what I was anxious to get at was the gentleman's viewpoint as to whether the committee amendment had it reached that point and been offered would have been germane to the Senate bill. I speak now of the matter in italics.

Mr. MONDELL. Well, as that matter is not before us, I would not want to offer an opinion.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I should say if—

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman is a much better parliamentarian than I have ever claimed or assumed to be—

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Not at all.

Mr. MONDELL. And I would be inclined to accept his judgment on that point. But assuming everything that is favorable to the contention of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Sisson], so far as the bill and amendments to it are concerned, assuming that the proposal of the committee were germane, and part of it had been accepted—which is not the fact; it has all been stricken out—but assuming all that, still the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi would not be in order, because it is not germane. It proposes a new, novel, and separate line of action. It is scarcely in the same class with the provisions in the bill. And under all the rulings, even if it were in

the same class—it is in fact a separate proposition not closely related or essential to the original provisions of the bill—it goes out.

There is not so very much difference between the cotton boll weevil and the gypsy moth. They are both insects that destroy agricultural crops, and yet in providing for the destruction of the boll weevil you can not give the very same bureau of the Government that is handling the boll weevil authority by amendment to experiment on the gypsy moth. The rule of the House in these cases has been close, and for a most excellent reason.

I do not know that I object to the gentleman's provision in the proper time and proper place. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations I voted, with some mental reservation—considerable mental reservation—an appropriation for the work his amendment contemplates in an experimental way. But what I am interested in, and what the House is interested in, is to preserve the logical procedure of the House, so that a decision now made may not rise to plague us later. It is necessary if we legislate that we hold these bills to the proposition proposed by the committees that reported them. Otherwise we go far afield in every direction, and we never get anywhere, because there is no end to the amendments that may be offered and discussed and voted upon.

The Chair has those rulings in paragraph 778 before him, and I do not care to take up his time and the time of the committee further in regard to them, except to say that a number of the cases cited were related to amendments much more nearly related to the original subject matter than the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi is to the subject matter contained in this bill at any time.

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Chairman, if you will just hear me a moment I wish to say that the authorities cited by my friend were, as I recall them, authorities where amendments were offered to appropriation bills upon which you could not legislate. If an appropriation carried in the bill by authority of law makes a provision or appropriation in reference to the cotton boll weevil, you could not amend that item of appropriation and make an appropriation for the gypsy moth unless it was authorized by law. But that is not the case here. This is a legislative bill itself. This bill is being considered under the rules of the House for the purpose of making legislation. Therefore the items he cites to the Chair are not on all fours with the question here, because this is itself an original bill. Now, if a legislative bill were up, reported from the proper committee, in reference to destroying insects that might destroy crops, and you had enumerated the cotton boll weevil and other insects, and some gentleman should offer an amendment to also include in another section the gypsy moth, that legislation would be in order on a legislative bill; whereas if the legislation had been made and the Appropriations Committee should report a bill without legislation authorizing an appropriation for the gypsy moth, and the gentleman should offer an amendment to appropriate money on an appropriation bill for that purpose, the Chair would very properly sustain the point of order against it. But this is a legislative bill, considered under this rule, and the gentleman says that nobody has contended the amendment I offered would not have been in order to this whole bill. But the gentleman from Illinois—

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman is mistaken about that.

Mr. STAFFORD. I make that argument, and sincerely, that it is not germane to the House amendment.

Mr. Sisson. I understood the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] to say—

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Sisson. I do; because I do not want to misquote the gentleman.

Mr. STAFFORD. I publicly stated I made no such admission. There is nothing in the committee amendment which can be used as a handle to create a division by permanent law as the gentleman is attempting.

Mr. Sisson. The gentleman from Illinois and all the other gentlemen prided themselves, when they first commenced the argument, on the reason that it was not in order because all of the bill had been stricken out except section 1. Now, they come back here asking for a rehearing, because they find they were in error about that matter.

Mr. FOSTER. Oh, no.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Sisson. Mr. Chairman, I ask for order. If these gentlemen here want to interrupt me, I will always yield.

Mr. FOSTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Sisson. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. STAFFORD. I did not make any such concession by any means. I maintain the gentleman's amendment is not germane

to the committee amendment that is stricken out, and I make the further argument, which I sincerely believe in, that the amendment can not be considered, even if it were germane, because the committee has taken action upon those very sections and have eliminated them from further consideration.

Mr. Sisson. Now, if the gentleman wants to have a new hearing on this bill, I will be glad to hear from him.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not want any new hearing, and I am willing for the gentleman to have several hearings.

Mr. Sisson. I am endeavoring to present the argument to the committee that presented itself to me at the very beginning, that here was a rule making in order this reorganization, as it were, of the Public Health Service of the United States, to cooperate with the county and State authorities, and being made in order by special rule of this House, and I have a right to offer this as an amendment to this bill.

When I was first arguing the question I was called down upon the idea that all of this bill was stricken out except the first section, and upon that theory I understood they were proceeding. Now, Mr. Chairman, my contention is that it is in order, under this rule, because it presented for the consideration of this committee everything in Senate resolution 63. That being true, my amendment is in order, because here they specifically deal with State officers, county and municipal health organizations in the caption of the amendment of the House.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. Sisson. In one moment. And section 6 specifically provides for a cooperation between all the officers created here and the health authorities throughout the United States. That being true, this amendment becomes in order under the language of the resolution from line 13, on page 2, down to line 16, inclusive, and under section 6 of this bill.

Now I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FOSTER. Does the gentleman contend that the committee is now considering anything but section 1?

Mr. Sisson. I am contending that you are now considering section 2, which I have offered. The fact that the committee struck out all the balance of the Senate resolution does not change the rule of the House. You can not change what it is provided the committee shall consider.

Mr. FOSTER. Does the gentleman claim that we are considering anything except this bill under the rules of the House?

Mr. Sisson. We are considering it under a special rule.

Mr. FOSTER. I will take back all I have said if you will say that.

Mr. Sisson. I call your attention to the House Rule 140. What did you bring that in for?

Mr. FOSTER. For the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Sisson. When you do that you take into consideration every clause in the bill, and you take in all these matters in section 3 which are before the House. Simply because the committee strikes out a section is no reason why you can not amend this bill except where it suits the committee itself.

Mr. FOSTER. Why do you not offer it where it is germane?

Mr. Sisson. I am offering it where it is germane.

Mr. FOSTER. All these other sections are out.

Mr. Sisson. I can give the gentleman my reasons, but I can not give him the power to see them.

Mr. FOSTER. Anybody can see them but the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. Sisson. The gentleman is now becoming rather personal.

Mr. FOSTER. No; I will take back anything that is unpleasant to my friend.

Mr. Sisson. The gentleman argues that solely because the committee has seen fit to strike out all of section 1 this amendment can not be offered. The House might at the very moment of its meeting put all back into the bill. Therefore the gentleman's contention is bound to be unsound.

Mr. DUPRÉ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

Mr. DUPRÉ. If I were opposed to a bill, could the gentleman see any better way to enable me to defeat it than to have a gentleman from the Committee on Rules come in and propose to emasculate the bill?

Mr. Sisson. I do not know any better way by which that can be done. But, Mr. Chairman, I insist that in view of the fact that all of Senate joint resolution 63 was presented under this rule by the House for consideration under the rule, and the House by its direction directed the committee to consider that whole joint resolution, we make all that joint resolution in order, make every section in order, and it does not lie in the mouth of any man in this committee to say that because the committee sees fit to strike out one section and two sections that thereby

you change the rule. I offered this as a new section because it would have been in order and is in order, under the rule, if all these sections remain in the bill, even in the House, as provided by the rule.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Sisson. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. Does the gentleman contend that if the committee struck out all after the enacting clause and then moved to rise and report its recommendations to the House, that before that motion was carried the gentleman's amendment would be in order? Would your motion then be in order?

Mr. Sisson. If you were to strike out the enacting clause and make a motion to rise, my amendment certainly would not be in order then, because the committee decides to rise.

Mr. WALSH. The gentleman is dodging again.

Mr. Sisson. I am not dodging at all.

Mr. WALSH. Then why not answer my question?

Mr. Sisson. I am answering it.

Mr. WALSH. You did not answer the question that I asked.

Mr. Sisson. I did the best I could to answer your question. Let me ask the wise gentleman from Massachusetts once more, then: Was not your question this, That if the committee should strike out the enacting clause and move to rise—

Mr. WALSH. No. Leave out the motion to rise. I knew the gentleman either did not understand the question or was attempting to evade answering.

Mr. Sisson. I do not attempt to evade anything. I never did that in my life.

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman allow me to state the question?

Mr. Sisson. I will.

Mr. WALSH. Would the gentleman contend that if the committee struck out all after the enacting clause his motion would then be in order in the committee?

Mr. Sisson. Is that the gentleman's question?

Mr. WALSH. That was the question I asked.

Mr. Sisson. I thought the gentleman before said "and made a motion to rise."

Mr. WALSH. Yes; but I eliminated that.

Mr. Sisson. I did not catch the elimination. I do not think if you struck out the enacting clause—

Mr. WALSH. I did not say "strike out the enacting clause," and the gentleman knows it.

Mr. DUPRÉ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Sisson. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana. I had yielded to the gentleman from Massachusetts—

Mr. WALSH. Without answering my question.

Mr. DUPRÉ. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that a substantive provision has been left in this bill. No enacting clause has been stricken out, no motion to rise has been made. Therefore, can not the gentleman from Mississippi seek to perfect the bill, following what is contained in the committee's proposition as embodied in section 1?

Mr. Sisson. Yes. That is my contention.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I will answer the question of the gentleman from Massachusetts. If you make a motion to strike out the enacting clause—

Mr. WALSH. That is not my question. It has nothing to do with it.

Mr. Sisson. Well, all after the enacting clause. If you do that and stop there, under this special rule if I offered this amendment it would certainly be in order.

Mr. WALSH. The gentleman has answered my question, and I thank him exceedingly.

Mr. Sisson. It was my intention to answer it all the while, notwithstanding the fact that the gentleman mildly insinuated that I was trying to dodge.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the Chair for his indulgence. I am sincere and earnest in my belief that the matter is in order.

Mr. MONDELL. One word more, Mr. Chairman. I have not argued the angles of this question that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Sisson] has emphasized so much, because I have not felt it necessary to do so. I think it is true that the Chair must consider the question of germaneness from the standpoint of what is in the bill. The amendment proposed by the committee, having been adversely acted on by the House, it is not a part of the bill. If the gentleman had offered his amendment at the point at which he is now offering it, with the committee amendment standing unacted upon, he could not have claimed the provision was germane because it would be germane to some committee recommendation that had not been acted upon. The amendment must be germane to the bill. What is the bill? Why, the Senate bill. Every-

thing else is a recommendation, and assuming that the House had not acted upon the committee recommendation one way or the other, the gentleman could not contend that this amendment was germane because, forsooth an amendment had been proposed which if adopted might have made his amendment germane.

Now, just one word more. The gentleman from Mississippi laid great emphasis upon the statement that one of the cases I referred to was an amendment to an appropriation bill. I do not know whether it was an amendment to an appropriation bill or not. But practically all the other cases cited were amendments to legislative bills. For instance:

To a bill prohibiting importation of goods "made in whole or in part by convict, pauper, or detained labor, or made in whole or in part from materials which have been made in whole or in part or in any manner manipulated by convict or prison labor," an amendment prohibiting importation of goods made by child labor was held not germane on the ground that labor described in bill constituted a distinct class of labor.

Either way the Chair holds, whether that it is a question of germaneness to the amendments to the Senate bill proposed by the committee or to the first section of the Senate bill, or to both the Senate bill and committee amendments, the amendment is not germane.

Mr. WALSH. If the Chair is ready to rule, I do not care to say anything.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will ask pardon for hastening the decision. [Laughter.] The Chair perhaps erred in hearing both sides and has become somewhat confused. [Laughter.] In whatever decision the Chair shall make he will not err more, he confidently believes, than some gentlemen must have erred in argument. [Laughter.] The Chair is of the opinion that the special rule was operative only for the purpose of bringing the resolution before the House and putting the House into Committee of the Whole for its consideration. The ordinary rules of the House, as applied to proceedings in the Committee of the Whole, must still be regarded as controlling. The special rule did not, and could not, limit what the committee would do with the resolution. The committee early in the consideration of the proposed resolution eliminated by unanimous consent everything after section 1. The Chair is of opinion that the committee could do that, and having done so all the portions of the resolution which were eliminated became inoperative for any purpose. Clearly the eliminated portion of the resolution could not be referred to, as the Chair believes, to make proposed amendments germane when otherwise such amendments would not be in order. The Chair, without citing the authorities, although many are at hand, is of the opinion that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi is not germane to the resolution as it now stands before the Committee of the Whole, and sustains the point of order.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill insert a new section as section 2:
"Officers of State, county, and municipal health organizations shall not be commissioned in said reserve corps without the assent of the proper executive officers of their respective States, counties, or municipalities."

Mr. DOREMUS. To that I reserve a point of order.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Chairman, I want to offer an amendment to section 1, and this is to section 2.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. There is no section 2.

Mr. GORDON. My amendment is to perfect the section.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Michigan makes or reserves the point of order against the amendment.

Mr. DOREMUS. I make the point of order.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I suppose the ruling of the Chair has some bearing on this proposed amendment. If the Chair will examine the bill, he will find that the amendment embodies the language in the amendment in section 3, page 3, and is entirely germane to the subject matter of the bill as it now stands. It contemplates a limitation upon the power of appointment and is intended to preserve the rights of the States, counties, and municipalities where epidemics may prevail and where it may be necessary to hold a certain number of physicians to meet the distressing needs of the people.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. Does the gentleman's amendment simply contain the language found on page 3, lines 12 to 16?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes; literally, as to so much of it.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman's amendment is in order.

Mr. WALSH. It has been eliminated from the bill once.

Mr. STAFFORD. If the point advanced or the argument advanced that matters that were contained in the original committee amendment have been acted upon and therefore that amendments germane at that time were eliminated from consideration, then the logic of the Chair's ruling would compel the Chair to hold that the amendment was out of order, but otherwise it is certainly germane if it had not been for the action of the committee.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I understand the gentleman from Pennsylvania to concede that this is precisely the same language that was in the committee amendment.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It is a part of that language.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. In the same words.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. In so far as it goes it is literally the same.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I submit to the Chair that that has been voted on—that is, it went out by unanimous consent—and that this, in the very same language, is merely a repetition.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It is not the whole matter which went out of the bill.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. No; but then it is included in it and is a substantive part of it.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It is included in that which was stricken out, but it is not the whole of that which was stricken out. However, the language I have used is literally the same so far as it goes.

The CHAIRMAN. But for the fact that the language had been stricken out, the Chair would be of the opinion that this amendment would be germane. It is simply a limitation on the first section. But since it is the exact language which has been stricken out by the committee, the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

Mr. GORDON. I renew my parliamentary inquiry. This amendment relates to the creation of a new section. I have an amendment which I wish to offer to perfect section 1 before that section is left.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio will be recognized to submit his amendment.

Mr. GORDON. I move—

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I have offered an amendment, which has not yet been read.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps it had better be read. It may be an amendment to perfect the section.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Insert at the end of the bill a new section—

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Ohio first.

Mr. GORDON. I move to amend the bill in line 4 by striking out the words "in time of national emergency" and inserting in lieu thereof "during the present emergency."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GORDON: Page 1, line 4, strike out the words "in time of national emergency" and insert in lieu thereof "during the present emergency."

Mr. GORDON. And at the bottom of page 1, in lines 12 and 13, strike out "for the period of five years" and insert in lieu thereof "during the present emergency."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GORDON: Page 1, line 12, after the word "force," strike out the words "for a period of five years" and insert in lieu thereof "during the present emergency."

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Chairman, we have heard a great deal about this bill that did not really go to the merits of it. In fact, we have heard very little in excuse or justification or explanation of the really vital thing in the bill. What does it propose to do? It starts in to create a civil list of commissioned officers. That is what it does. You may camouflage it all you please, but that is what it means. It proposes a law issuing commissions all over the country to a lot of men in civil life; it may be to a lot of young squirts just out of medical college, or a lot of old, superannuated physicians who want to get on the pay roll will try to come down here and get commissions in the Public Health Service. Of course, the issuance of the commissions

creates the national emergency. There you have it. Oh, but they say, this will never be done except in times of national emergency. Well, who determines the national emergency? Whenever the President passes out these commissions that is a determination by him that there is a national emergency. There has been a protest against the idea that they were going to wear uniforms. If they are going to be commissioned and put on the pay roll, with salaries up to \$4,000 a year, they ought to wear uniforms. They ought to be identified in the community. [Laughter.] I do not believe you ought to commission people in private life without letting everyone know that they are on the pay rolls drawing these salaries even when doing nothing. Now, of course, Dr. Foster made a speech here that almost made us weep when he told about the great sacrifices that have been made by men in the medical profession in the past, but that had absolutely nothing to do with this bill, because those sacrifices were made by men who were not commissioned, by men who were in private life. It had absolutely nothing to do with this emergency. He did not approach the terms of the bill itself. I do not know whether the House will adopt this amendment or not. They have called this a war measure, and the minds and ears and eyes of everybody are closed to any discussion of the real merits or demerits of a measure so designated. Now, why not limit it to the present emergency? Of course, we have an emergency existing at this time; an epidemic of Spanish influenza is raging; and if in the judgment of the Public Health Service and of the President, in the absence of a great number of physicians who are in the military service, there is a consequent shortage of physicians, all of those reasons apply only to this emergency and probably would not apply again in the history of the country. If that is the purpose of this bill why not limit it to the present emergency. That is all I have to say upon the subject. It seems to me if the Members of this House would use just a little common sense and reason they would appreciate the fact that they are authorizing the President of the United States to issue commissions ad libitum all over the United States either now or at any other time that they may be able to convince him that an emergency has arisen or is about to arise. It seems to me the amendment ought to be agreed to by the committee.

Mr. MONDELL. I rise in opposition to the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio. Mr. Chairman, this is not wholly an emergency measure—that is, it is not a measure applying only to the particular present emergency. It has been urged on the claim that it is going to be very helpful in this present emergency, but I doubt if anyone really believes that the legislation will be especially and particularly helpful in the emergency now upon us. On the other hand, since I spoke earlier in the day, the bill has been amended, and is now in the form in which it should be if it is wise to establish a permanent reserve in the Public Health Service to meet emergencies as they come along.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. BLACK. If I understand this bill, the President will not commission these officials except in time of national emergency.

Mr. MONDELL. If that is the view the President takes of it, the President will make a great mistake, and the President will not be accomplishing the good which could be accomplished under the bill.

Mr. BLACK. What does the bill mean if that is not what it says?

Mr. MONDELL. This is what it means: It means that we are to establish a permanent Public Health Service reserve of men scattered about the country who are willing to accept commissions in this reserve, holding themselves in readiness to serve when an emergency arises, to be paid when called into active service by the Surgeon General, in such an emergency. In my opinion there is much merit in such a proposition. I did not see much merit in the bill as presented, on the theory that it was intended to meet this emergency of influenza, because this emergency is well under way and in hand, and I take it that every surgeon in the country is doing his duty, and he is doing his duty as well as he could under this bill. It may, of course, be possible to do some good in the present influenza emergency under the bill. Under the amendments that have been adopted we are proposing a permanent Public Health Service reserve. The men commissioned are not, it is true, commissioned permanently. They are commissioned for five years, but they could be recommissioned immediately if it was deemed wise to do so. What ought to be done is to make these appointments without regard to emergency, to fill up this reserve in time when there is no emergency, and to have these men commissioned in various sections of the country, subject to call when emergency arises.

That was the original theory of the legislation. That was modified some by the recommendation of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in its report. It was still further modified by the amendment which the committee first proposed to the last part of section 2, but as section 2 has now been adopted these commissions will in normal times be granted from time to time without regard to an emergency at the time the commission is issued, and men will receive no pay until they are ordered into active service at the call of the Surgeon General when an emergency arises.

Mr. GORDON. That is true; but the bill recites in section 1 that these men are to be employed in the present emergency or in some other national emergency.

Mr. MONDELL. I think the gentleman is not quoting the provisions with his usual accuracy, because what the bill provides is, "That for the purpose of securing a reserve for duty in the Public Health Service in time of national emergency," and so forth.

Mr. GORDON. Exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired.

Mr. MONDELL. In other words, to build up a reserve in normal times that may be used in time of emergency. Of course, any commissions issued during this present emergency would be for services for the emergency, but when the emergency was over the officers commissioned would go on the inactive list ready to be called when the next emergency arose.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Ohio. The Chair understands that without objection both amendments will be voted upon at once.

Mr. GORDON. Yes.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DOREMUS) there were—ayes 23, noes 9.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming demands tellers. Those in favor of ordering tellers will rise and stand until counted. [After counting.] Six Members; not a sufficient number, and tellers are refused.

So the amendments were agreed to.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I now offer the amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill insert the following as a new section:

"Sec. 2. During the prevalence of an epidemic no practicing physician shall be appointed to the reserve corps without the consent of the State, county, or municipal authorities in which he resides."

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is offered with the expectation that the committee will sympathize with it because of the present emergency. The amendments offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Gordon] have been adopted, limiting the operation of this bill to the present epidemic. I voted for those amendments, because I believed that we need relief, and we need relief now, not after our people have died and after we find that we have no physicians to treat them and no nurses to care for them and no undertakers to bury them. The emergency is here, and if this bill is to be effective it should be effective while the emergency is on.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. Is it logical to commission men for five years only to serve in the present emergency, which may last three weeks?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I opposed the five years' tenure, because I believe that matter should be left to other times.

This bill would not have been brought in had it not been for the present emergency. It came in under cover of the public excitement and distress which now prevails. Otherwise it would not have been here at all.

Mr. DUPRÉ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. DUPRÉ. Does the gentleman think if it had come in under the auspices of its friends he would have favored it?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I question whether I would if it came under the auspices of any party.

Mr. DUPRÉ. I ask if the supposed champions of this bill are really in favor of it—

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I think the champions—

Mr. DUPRÉ. I said supposed champions.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Oh, the gentleman is putting an interpretation upon the motives of the gentlemen who brought

in the bill that I shall not indorse, but the distinguished gentleman from Indiana, the one great physician in this House, although there are others—

Mr. DUPRÉ. Indiana?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Illinois—laid considerable stress upon the fact that in times gone by some physicians had risen to heroic proportions and had had monuments erected in their memory, and, therefore, that this bill creating a lot of new offices should be passed. I was not in favor of that kind of a program at this time because men and women are now dying in my city for want of physicians' care, and this bill proposes to draw upon these physicians, take them away from the homes, and put them in this special service, where they may not be so much needed as they are in their districts at the present time.

Mr. DUPRÉ. If the gentleman will yield further, can the gentleman conceive under the terms of this bill how anyone can be commissioned without his consent to serve?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. He would first have to apply for a commission.

Mr. DUPRÉ. Therefore how can this physician be taken away from the gentleman's city, where the gentleman says he is so much needed?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman does not want a discussion of politics, but there are ways of picking particular men when you have the power to pick them. If the gentleman wants any further information on that, since this bill has come in under cover of an epidemic, I will refer him to the manner in which appointments are made in several of the war services just now, where it appears "the general rule" is applied to everybody, but somebody's particular friend gets in notwithstanding, and it may happen again.

Mr. DUPRÉ. If the gentleman wants to smear the medical profession in that way—

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The medical profession should have all the honor which either the gentleman or any other Member of the House would bestow upon it. I will carry to the monuments erected over the graves of these heroic physicians as many wreaths as will the gentleman from Illinois, but I will not carry them into this House every time I want to get a bill through creating a lot of new offices and requiring an increased taxation of the people to bear the burden, and I will not do it particularly at a time when a crisis exists in my community and in other communities, because we do not have physicians to attend to the sick.

Mr. DUPRÉ. Will the gentleman yield for another question?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. No; I can not because my five minutes are nearly up. If the gentleman will give me five more I will be glad—

Mr. DUPRÉ. I would be glad to ask it.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. If the gentleman will ask for it—

Mr. DUPRÉ. I want to suggest to the gentleman he might not be able to carry any wreaths to the graves of these heroic physicians unless he allows the physician to attend him and others who are ill.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. If I am sick in my city or in Washington, as many people are in my city now, and I send for my family physician and he is gone, or I send for a physician around the corner or down the road and he is in the Government service, and I send for the last man I know who is capable of ministering to me and I find he has just got a commission in the Public Health Service to wear a uniform, then I am not in favor—

Mr. DUPRÉ. Then I would repeat what I suggested, that the gentleman is smearing the medical profession and instead of serving humanity—

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I am trying to serve humanity by keeping the physician where persons are ill and need care. I would not have physicians leave sick-bed sides to go out on a uniform at the port of New York, for instance, in a crisis like this.

Mr. DUPRÉ. I do not think the gentleman from Pennsylvania will stop a physician from doing that who is a reputable physician.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. He is registered under the laws of the State, and I imagine the home authorities can tell whether they have enough physicians to attend the sick—

Mr. LAZARO. If the gentleman will permit, the gentleman does not mean to create the impression by this that the Public Health Service will bring about a condition that will deprive the civilian population of medical attention in this crisis?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I will take the gentleman's own district. The gentleman is a physician and an eminent one.

Suppose what has happened in my district is happening in the gentleman's district, that hundreds and thousands of people are lying sick and helpless, as some of them are to-day, and they are sending for nurses and can not find any nurses, because they are overworked in the hospitals or in the service of the Army, and they send for physicians and can find none, because the physicians are overworked or in the Army. In such a crisis would not the gentleman, as the representative of his district, say, "Stop these physicians we have from going away to wear shoulder straps; we have particular need of their medical services; or, at least, let them remain here until the epidemic is over"?

Mr. LAZARO. I hope the gentleman will understand that physicians are not looking for shoulder straps. They want to render efficient service.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Oh, they want some authority; they want a little more recognition than they are getting now. They want to be known when they go into the community on Government business as being Government officials. That is what they want. They do not want to wear shoulder straps when they enter my house when my child is sick, and they are not likely to come into my house when they have got shoulder straps on—

Mr. LAZARO. That is not the point.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I think that is the point. You take my physician and put him in the Army service.

Mr. LAZARO. It makes no difference what law we enact to-day to relieve the situation, we can not increase the number of doctors.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. But you can reduce the number available for an epidemic, and that is what I am complaining of.

Mr. LAZARO. You can not increase or reduce the number of doctors. It is a question of where the doctor can render the most efficient service. That is all there is to it.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Then would the gentleman say—

Mr. LAZARO. The gentleman must understand that the doctors are not looking for uniforms or shoulder straps. They merely want to render efficient service.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes; and I want them to render efficient service. I agree with the gentleman as to that. But I will state the case on this proposition: Would the gentleman think as a physician that he was rendering the most efficient service at the bedside of a dying friend who had no one in the world to call on but him, or by taking a Government commission to inspect certain institutions out in the State of Indiana, for instance? Which would be the most efficient service in the name of humanity?

Mr. LAZARO. I take it that this Government is big enough, and that the medical service is big enough, to look into this situation thoroughly and to see that every physician, whether he is relieving the situation among the civilian population or anywhere else, can render the best service where he is needed.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman is too good a friend for me to insist on a categorical answer as to the ethics, but I will ask the gentleman, when we take a man out of private practice in an emergency like that which prevails and put him into public life, if we do not take him away from the bedside where he is needed and really give him a political job?

Mr. LAZARO. I take it that the Government and the medical service is too big a proposition to consider this from a political standpoint, and that the Government understands—

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman accept my statement as to the fact that we do not have enough physicians in Philadelphia to meet the demand, and the poor people are going about crying, as they did in the days of old, for some one to come and relieve them in their distress?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LAZARO. Mr. Chairman, I ask for one minute in order to ask the gentleman a question.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana asks unanimous consent for one minute. Is there objection?

Mr. FOSTER. That does not interfere with my recognition?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. LAZARO. Does not the gentleman think that the Government understands the importance of conserving the health of the civil population engaged in the industries necessary to furnish the things essential for the men on the firing line? And does not the gentleman think the Government understands the seriousness and importance of conserving their health and will look into that?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I hope so; but I am saying to the gentleman that the Government has not met the situation in my city, did not meet it in Boston, did not meet the situation in New York, and is not meeting the situation in Washington. It

depends upon the local authorities, who find themselves very short-handed in the emergency.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Massachusetts rise?

Mr. WALSH. I am seeking recognition.

Mr. FOSTER. I already have it.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe there are physicians anywhere who would leave their homes when they are badly needed to accept a commission in the Public Health Service. He would consider his first duty to his community; but if he could be spared with safety, he would go to some other community where they could not get medical help. That he should do. I do not believe every man in the medical profession is a saint, by any means, but I believe there are many honest and conscientious physicians.

A man that is not conscientious ought not to be a physician. He is dealing with human life. He is dealing with flesh and blood. He is not dealing with a few thousand dollars that may be made or lost to-day or to-morrow. The medical profession is a great profession, and any man who goes into that profession with any other idea than that he is to do noble service to everybody is unfit to remain in it. He does not enter it only because he is to get \$100 or \$1,000 as a fee, but he goes into it because he can do some good to the people with whom he comes in contact in their distress.

Now, these physicians who are in the Public Health Service are expected to go where there is an epidemic. They are expected to go wherever there is suffering. A doctor as such only goes where there is suffering.

People do not call a doctor when they are well. They have no use for him then as a doctor. They need him only when they are in distress, and the man who is practicing medicine in any place in this Union that is not conscientious enough to realize that the life of the person he is attending is in his hands is unfit to be a doctor.

Mr. VESTAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOSTER. I do.

Mr. VESTAL. Is it not the purpose of this bill, if it becomes a law, not to take doctors away from such a district as that represented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE], but if there happens to be a district that is affected with some disease to send doctors into that district instead of taking doctors away?

Mr. FOSTER. Certainly.

Mr. VESTAL. And would it not operate in this case, in the district represented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that there would be more physicians there than there are at this time?

Mr. FOSTER. Certainly. The gentleman is entirely right about it.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania spoke of the city of Boston. I happen to know a little about that. They have had an awful epidemic there, and hundreds of people have lost their lives. The Public Health Service did send men to Boston and help in that epidemic. Take the city of Oswego, N. Y. The Public Health Service sent doctors that they could spare to that city in order that they might help. I do not know to what city it will come next, or where they will next be needed; but we do know this, that if the epidemic has passed Boston and it becomes practically normal again, if there are places in the State of Illinois affected by it I hope that we may avail ourselves of the physicians of Boston who might come out there and help our people. That is what I hope may be done.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. If this epidemic should, unfortunately, strike Illinois—

Mr. FOSTER. It is there now—

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I hope the physicians of Illinois will labor as industriously, faithfully, and devotedly as have the physicians who have remained in the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. FOSTER. I have no doubt they will.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. No more devoted body of men exists in the country than those that remain in the city of Philadelphia. They are among the noblest men on earth, and in this emergency are doing heroic work.

Mr. FOSTER. I have no doubt there are many good, conscientious doctors in that city.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I still adhere to the contention that to take them away at this particular time would be very unfortunate.

Mr. FOSTER. The gentleman spoke of taking away from Philadelphia physicians to another part of the country and leaving that city without sufficient help. This bill does not contemplate such a thing and it would not be done.

Mr. LAZARO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes.

Mr. LAZARO. Suppose the epidemic is over in the city of the gentleman from Pennsylvania before it is over in the city represented by the gentleman from Illinois. I will ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether it would not be reasonable as a war measure to ask physicians in the city represented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania to relieve the situation in other cities?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It would be a splendid thing to do, and it ought to be done. But my point was that the gentlemen who go into this Medical Reserve Corps now will not be the men who will go into the homes to relieve that particular situation. They will rather investigate and advise together to see that the epidemic does not spread.

Mr. FOSTER. They have done it and they are doing it now in some cities when the doctors are gone.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say a word about the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE]. I think, Mr. Chairman, that the effect of the gentleman's amendment would simply be to take the power of commissioning these physicians out of the hands of the President and invest it in the hands of the State, county, or municipal authorities, because if we say to the President, "You may commission these physicians in the Public Health Service provided the governor gives his consent," it puts it into the hands of the governor to say what physician shall receive this commission, and it is rather an unusual power, or rather an unusual condition, to attach to this executive function which we are about to impose upon the President.

I noticed that it was contained in the House substitute for the Senate resolution, but I do not think, in view of the action of the committee which reported the measure and the action of the committee this afternoon which has treated that substitute by kicking it downstairs—I do not think that the fact that that language is in there would be considered persuasive.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALSH. Yes.

Mr. LONDON. I believe the House substitute provided that no officer of a State should be used without State authority.

Mr. WALSH. I believe that was the limitation there. But for us to say to the President of the United States, "You can commission this physician in the city of Philadelphia provided the mayor gives his permission," seems to me to be verging upon the border of unconstitutionality, and certainly is unwise. And I do not think, while I have not been overenthusiastic for this legislation, that we ought to encumber it with any such amendment as that.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE].

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DOREMUS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the joint resolution to the House with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the joint resolution as amended do pass.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan moves that the committee rise and report the joint resolution to the House with the amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the joint resolution do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. HILLIARD, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 63) to establish a reserve of the Public Health Service, and had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the joint resolution as amended do pass.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution as amended was ordered to a third reading, and was accordingly read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. DOREMUS, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] is recognized for 40 minutes under a prior order of the House.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Forty-six Members present, not a quorum.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DOREMUS. Mr. Speaker, if the point of order is insisted on I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has announced that there is no quorum present.

Mr. SEARS. May I propound an inquiry?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The point of no quorum having been made and sustained, the Chair does not think it is in order. The gentleman from Michigan moves that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, October 16, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates of appropriations for improvement of marine hospitals at Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; New Orleans, La.; New York (Stapleton), N. Y.; San Francisco, Cal.; and Savannah, Ga. (H. Doc. No. 1329), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BLANTON: A bill (H. R. 13077) providing for the completion of the construction of a bridge across the San Juan River at Shiprock, N. Mex., on the Navajo Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MORIN: A bill (H. R. 13078) providing a working fund for the treasurer of the United States Military Academy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VARE: A bill (H. R. 13079) to provide for the construction of a bridge over the Delaware River between the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SCULLY: Resolution (H. Res. 444) for the appointment of a committee to investigate the causes and ascertain the losses sustained by the recent explosion at Morgan, N. J.; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CROSSER: A bill (H. R. 13080) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles V. Wells; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FIELDS: A bill (H. R. 13081) granting an increase of pension to William M. Nourse; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 13082) granting an increase of pension to William Oakley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13083) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Hiram C. Hall; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 13084) granting a pension to Mary Marley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORES of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 13085) granting a pension to Emily F. Washburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. DALE of New York: Petition of Springport Grange, No. 1184, of Cayuga County, N. Y., protesting against the zone postal rate on second-class mail matter; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the board of directors of the Albany Chamber of Commerce, favoring widening and deepening the channel of the upper Hudson River in the interest of the development of inland waterways; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, urging Congress to evolve a well-balanced and financially sound revenue bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, October 16, 1918.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We thank Thee, our Father in heaven, for the sublime faith in Thee, which manifests itself in a thousand deeds of heroism on the field of carnage and in the sacrifices exhibited by all classes, especially the physicians and nurses who are devoting themselves to the preservation of life, the alleviation of suffering, in the terrible scourge which has come upon the people.

Give wisdom to those in authority, courage to those who are battling for the right, that the Christ spirit may be victorious over the foes of liberty and over the terrible scourge which is robbing homes of their dear ones and making desolate the hearts of thousands. Comfort them in the blessed hope of the immortality of the soul and the eternal goodness of God; through Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, the House was kind enough yesterday to give me 40 minutes in which to address the House. If I may get unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record, I do not care to take up that time, and I make that request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record on the subject of the Postmaster General and strictures made upon him. Is there objection?

Mr. MONDELL. Reserving the right to object, in view of the character of the address I do not feel that consent should be given—

Mr. BLANTON. I will state that there is nothing personal in my address.

Mr. MONDELL. And therefore I object.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. TAGUE, indefinitely, as he is contesting his nomination before the Ballot Law Commission of Massachusetts; and

To Mr. LUNN, indefinitely, on account of illness.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERLEY, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 13086; H. Rept. 830) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and prior fiscal years, on account of war expenses, and for other purposes, which was ordered printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. STAFFORD reserved all points of order.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask unanimous consent of the House to take up the bill just reported, notwithstanding the rule.

Mr. STAFFORD. Is the gentleman certain that there is any rule that prohibits the gentleman from taking it up immediately?

Mr. SHERLEY. I am not; but it has been a rule of custom, and I would not want to do it over the protest of the membership of the House. But if the House desires, I am prepared to present the bill to the House to-day for consideration.

Mr. NORTON. Has the bill been printed, and is it available for Members?

Mr. SHERLEY. The bill has been printed, and I understand copies will be available for the Members of the House. The hearings are also available.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Kentucky serving notice or asking unanimous consent?

Mr. SHERLEY. I make that request, but the gentleman from Florida desires to present a matter, and I am willing to wait a minute or two for that purpose.

INFLUENZA IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for not exceeding five minutes, and I ask to have two letters read, which I send to the desk in further support of the remarks I made the other day.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida asks unanimous consent to proceed for not exceeding five minutes. Is there objection?